The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7589. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE AMNESTY DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

FAILURE OF MR. RANDALL AS A LEADER OF THE HOUSE—A DOUBLE DEFEAT INFLICTED BY MR. BLAINE—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF THE DEMOCRATS TO STRANGLE DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The subject which was expected to occupy the attention of the House to-day—the Centennial Appropriation bill—was not mentioned, except in an incidental way, in the speech of Judge Kelley. The Amnesty bill, which at most it was supposed would be assigned to some particular day for consideration, came up immediately after the morning hour, and consumed the remaining time of a session lasting till near 6 o'clock, and is the "unfinished business," in parliamentary phrase, for to-morrow. In other words it is left in that position that some further action must be taken upon it before the House can go to any other business. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, has the floor for a speech to-morrow. The first conspicuous event of the day was the failure of Mr. Randall as a leader, a failure quite as signal as Mr. Wood made on the Louisiana question earlier in the session. The purpose of the Democrats was to pass the Amnesty bill without debate, or what amounts to the same thing, with only an hour of desultory talk after the previous question was ordered and the opportunity to offer any amendments was cut off, so that debate on the Republican side, unless directed against any granting of amnesty would be purposeless. Mr. Randall, lately a candidate for Speaker on the ground of being the best parliamentarian of his party, had forgotten one of the simplest rules, and in forcing the adoption of the previous question, the bill not being reported from any committee, had cut off the hour of debate which he had determined to allow. The opportunities offered by the rules to retrieve this error were neglected, and Mr. Blaine was allowed to get the floor on a privileged motion, and open the very discussion which it had been the special care of Mr. Randall to prevent. The failure of Wood and Randall as leaders has given Mr. Cox an opportunity to attempt the difficult task, and he promptly came to the front as Mr. Randall retired to the rear. Randall was greatly surprised by the discovery that he had made a mistake in the effect of the rules, which was so plain when called to his attention that he could not raise a question of doubt as to the point of order promptly made by Mr. Garfield. The debate promises to continue indefinitely, with but a faint prospect of terminating to-morrow. It is understood that among the speakers will be Reagan, the Postmaster General of the Confederacy, and Gen. Banks.

The debate was brought about in the following manner: Mr. Randall moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the consideration of the Amnesty bill. This was agreed to without opposition, whereupon Randall moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. At this point a skirmish occurred between Randall and Blaine, the latter desiring opportunity to present his substitute as an amendment. Randall refused to accede to the request for opportunity for brief discussion and a vote upon the amendment, at the same time informing the ex-Speaker he had been taught by twelve years' experience in adversity the full force of his motion. He thought evidently that he was master of the situation. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 159 to 95. Randall then annouced that he would divide the hour allowed him for debate, equally between both sides of the House. This was a blunder which was quickly exposed by Mr. Garfield, who made it patent to the House that Mr. Randall was after all ignorant of the force of his own motion. He was seriously dividing up an hour which his own motion had deprived him of, and a laugh was raised at his expense. Gen. Banks thought the House had voted under a misapprehension, and upon his demand the yeas and nays were taken upon ordering the main question, resulting in yeas, 150; nays, 99. Randall then asked unanimous consent for one hour's debate, but Garfield objected, unless opportunity was also afforded for offering amendments. This being refused the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill when it was defeated by yeas 172, nays 97, a two-thirds vote being required under the Constitution to remove political disabilities. As soon as the result was announced Mr. Blaine moved to reconsider the vote. The Speaker, who evidently did not understand the force and purpose of Mr. Blaine's motion, was about putting it to the House, when the ex-Speaker intercepted him by saying: "I propose to discuss the motion to reconsider, and immediately began the speech Randall had so persistently labored to strangle by his motion for the previous question. There was no help for it. The motion was privileged, and Blaine had the floor. It had been overlooked by Randall that a minority on his bill requiring a two-thirds vote for its passage was a majority within the meaning of the rules when greater than one-third the House. He was thus caught in a trap the second time, and will now have abated confidence in his knowledge of the rules.

The speech of Mr. Blaine took the ground, in regard to the oath of allegiance required by his bill, that it was the least that could be asked of the persons it was proposed to admit to citizenship and was unjust to those who had already been relieved of their disabilities through their own petitions, that others who would not ask should have citizenship thrust upon them. He would except Jefferson Davis from the operation of the bill because of his responsibility for the horrors of Andersonville. The speech of Mr. Cox in reply was carefully prepared, and mostly read from manuscript. Cox worked late last night in putting on the finishing touches, so that his defense of the late "domestic calamity"—a newly-invented phrase of his—was premeditated. The debate was, of course, interesting and spicy. The weakness of the proposition offered by Mr. Blaine is felt by Republicans to lie in the previous passage by Republican majorities of the bill introduced by Mr. Randall. Whether Mr. Blaine will succeed in getting a direct vote on his amendment is doubtful, and when this effort fails the Republican votes will be given for the Randall bill, but there is still some prospect that Mr. Blaine's bill, except the clause relating to Davis, will be accepted as a substitute.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—NEUTRALITY IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Morton did not to-day call up his resolutions asking an investigation into the late election in Mississippi, and nearly the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him in relation to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The resolutions were four in number, the first two declaring, in substance, that the President *pro tem.* elected at one session holds over into the next without re-election, unless the Vice President appears and takes his seat; and that the death of the Vice President does not vacate the office. These two resolutions were adopted, but the last two, declaring that the President *pro tem.* held his office at the pleasure of the Senate, and that Mr. Ferry was now President *pro tem.* by reason of his former election, were undecided when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Thurman made a motion to indefinitely postpone them, which was then under consideration. It was evident, from the drift of the debate, however, that it was extremely doubtful whether these last two resolutions would pass. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, both Democrats, spoke against the right of the Senate to displace Mr. Ferry.

Twenty-three thousand women of Utah, through Senator Sargent, of California, asked the repeal of all laws interfering with their religious belief, and Mr. Conover presented resolutions directing the President to maintain strict neutrality in Cuban affairs, and issue instructions, looking to that end, similar to the orders of Spain in relation to the war of the rebellion.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—A DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO SCHOOLS—APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The members of the National Republican Congressional Committee had a meeting to-night, and decided that a caucus of Republican members and Senators should be held in the Senate Chamber next Monday evening to fill vacancies in the committee and make such arrangements for reorganization as may be deemed necessary. The committee is composed of a member from each State delegation in Congress, and there are several vacancies by failure of members of the last Congress to be elected to this.

An amendment to the Constitution, to be numbered article sixteen, has been discussed privately among Democrats, and will probably be introduced in a few days, which provides that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or its free exercise, and no minister or preacher of the Gospel of any denomination shall hold any office under the United States or any State; no school money shall be diverted to sectarian control, and no minister or preacher of the Gospel shall hold office connected with the schools, nor with any institution, public or private, supported in part or in whole from any public fund. The amendment is in terms even more sweeping than appears from the brief abstract of its provisions. It is the sense of the majority of the Democrats that something must be done with the school question as well as the finances.

The Appropriation Committee to-day considered the Diplomatic bill, which was reported by the subcommittee. It was determined, in pursuance of the policy adopted by the committee, to invite the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Secretary of State to appear before the committee on Wednesday in reference to this bill. The four first-class missions have been reduced in salary to $15,000 per annum, except Russia, which has been reduced to the second class with Austria, and the salary to $9,000. The Italian mission has been reduced to the same class with Greece. Several of the South American missions have been grouped together and placed under one Minister, and a number of Consulships have been abolished. The Appropriation Committee does not dare to leave the work of legislation which is necessary before these reductions can be made to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, lest the latter shall not be sufficiently independent of the influences of the State Department. This is about the substance of the reasoning of Mr. Holman, as reported on good authority. The Appropriations Committee will propose the legislation, but will, as a matter of courtesy, ask the Committee on Foreign Affairs for its advice and joint action. The same course is designed toward the Military, Naval, and other committees. Thus, Mr. Randall's committee will assume the duty of recommending legislation, which properly belongs to a dozen different committees of the House. There is already a good deal of restiveness manifested at this usurpation of power.

About one hundred and fifty bills were introduced in the House to-day, all of them, with few exceptions, being private bills. These swell the number of bills introduced in the House thus far to nearly nine hundred. Fernando Wood and Mr. Morrison introduced financial bills, but Mr. Payne did not get an opportunity of presenting the bill prepared by him and referred to in THE TIMES dispatches last night. These several bills are offered as views of individuals, and while they will all receive the consideration of the committee, it is understood that the bill prepared by Payne will be substantially reported to the House.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

TRUSTED MEN WHO WERE UNION SOLDIERS REMOVED TO MAKE ROOM FOR EX-CONFEDERATES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10, 1876.

When the House of Representatives organized the Democracy found a few positions filled by old and trustworthy Republican officials within their reach. The haste to decapitate the old officers and the material used to fill their places furnish a striking illustration of what may be expected when the direction of affairs passes into the control of that party. The following list of names comprises the old and the new officers of the House of Representatives:

Henry Sherwood, the old Postmaster, was a member of the Michigan cavalry, was in every engagement from Perrysville to Kenesaw Mountain, and lost a leg at Latimor's Mills. He was in the command which captured Davis. The man who succeeds him is J. M. Stewart, of Alexandria, Va., who was a Major in the Confederate Army.

The old Assistant Postmaster, Joseph F. Wilson, was a member of the Illinois infantry, a Corporal, and at the battle of Fort Donelson had the entire lower jaw-bone shot away, which destroys mastication, though he is enabled to articulate by means of an artificial jaw-bone, or rather rubber. Upon partially recovering from what was supposed to be a mortal wound, he was breveted Major of Volunteers, and appointed Assistant Postmaster of the Forty-third Congress. He was the first man to be removed by the new Postmaster, a few moments after the latter was elected. Mr. Wilson is succeeded by Edgar Snowden, of Alexandria, who was in the Confederate Army in the capacity of war correspondent.

The following list of subordinates illustrates the old and the new way of filling the positions of responsibility and profit under the Government:

The Old Force—Norman Crane, Vermont; A. M. Legg, New-York, two years in Union Army; F. A. Wardell, Massachusetts, four years in Union Army and permanently disabled at Winchester; J. H. Paine, Ohio, was in Union Army; O. M. Thomas Iowa; R. P. Bishop, Michigan, lost an arm in the Union Army; R. S. McMichael, Wisconsin, nearly lost his sight in Union Army; D. B. Bradley, Wisconsin, three years in Union Army; J. H. Lytle, New-York; W. B. Sessions, New-York; J. D. Severn, Pennsylvania; D. F. Bishop, Pennsylvania; W. Fudge, District of Columbia; Cripti Palmoni, District of Columbia.

The New Force.—George W. Boek, Virginia, in Confederate Army; Henry Cook, Virginia, in Confederate Army; Richard Allen, Virginia; S. W. Kennedy, Virginia, in Confedrrate Army; A. W. C. Nowlin, Virginia, in Confederate Army; Edward C. Sloss, Virginia; W. H. Robinson, Virginia, in Confederate Army; J. R. Fisher, Virginia, in Confederate Army; P. S. Goodsil, Virginia; W. B. Lowery, Virginia, in Confederate Army; Joseph M. Taylor, Virginia; Edwin Este, Virginia, in Confederate Army; Thomas Kirby, Connecticut, in Union Army.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE NICARAUGUA CANAL—WORKS OF ART FOR THE CAPITOL—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $876,608 95, and from Customs, $472,089 40.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,330,713; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,050,000; coin, 72,617,891, including in coin certificates, $34,246,800; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

The Post Office Department has received information of the death of Mr. John Seiberling, who was appointed Postmaster at Lynnville, Lehigh County, Penn., in February, 1820, and has held that position continually until the date of his death.

First Lieut. C. W. Whipple, of the Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty on surveys and explorations west of the tenth meridian, under First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, to take effect the 15th inst., and will proceed to Philadelphia and report to First Lieut. Henry Metcalf, of the Ordnance Department, for duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876.

The following revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers, James S. Weddle and Franklin Trosper, for the Sixth District of Kentucky; John F. Brown, for the Third District of Tennessee, and John H. Price, for the Third District of Alabama. Hiram H. Gale has been appointed Gauger for the Eleventh District of New-York.

From reliable information received from Nicaraugua it is found that the canal between Greytown and the San Juan River, a distance of forty-five miles, can be materially improved. Owing to the approach of the rainy season, the surveys were hurried, and although the location made at the time was actual—that is the ground was actually gone over and laid out by the surveying party—and the estimates made to correspond, it can without doubt be much improved, together with a corresponding reduction of the estimates.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was ordered that the Chairman, Mr. Howe, provide for placing the bust of the late Chief Justice Chase executed by Mr. Tom D. Jones, of Cincinnati, and now near the main entrance to the Senate Chamber, in the Supreme Court room. The committee agreed to visit Annapolis on the 15th inst., to view Rhinehardt's statue of the late Chief Justice Taney. The Chairman was authorized to purchase of Mr. Barlow, of this city, the portrait of Benjamin West, painted by himself, upon such terms as he may deem just. The Chairman was also authorized to request the Committee on Appropriations for the House, to insert in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill the sum of $5,000 for the purchase of books of reference for the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations this morning reported to the full committee the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The recommendations of the subcommittee reduce the estimates $87,000. It was agreed to invite the Secretary of State and the Committee on Foreign Affairs to a conference with the committee on Thursday next, when the bill will be further considered.

Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, arrived here and was in his seat to-day. He speaks with considerable feeling against the Ames régime in his State, and expresses the opinion that the time has come when designing and corrupt men from other States, backed by the ignorant element, can no longer control a single Southern State. He is free in the expression of the belief that intimidation was used during the last political campaign in Mississippi, but has no hesitation in saying that if circumstances render intimidation excusable, that use in his State was at least partially justified in view of the oppression which the people suffer from bad State government and ignorant and vicious rulers generally. Mr. Lamar will be elected to the Senate to-morrow, and Mr. Alcorn thinks he will be admitted.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Edward C. Billings, to be United States District Judge for the District of Louisiana, vice Durell; John W. Hill, to be Internal Revenue Collector for the Seventh Illinois District; Frank X. Cicott, of California, to be Commissioner of the San Francisco Mint. Registers of Land Office, William R. Wheaton, of San Francisco; John C. Hilleman, at Vancouver's, and Hiram A. Copeland, at Springfield. Receivers of Land Offices, Isaac H. Wing, at Bayfield, Wis.; Robert G. Stuart, at Olympia. Henry G. Rollins, to be Surveyor General for the District of California; Patrick B. Sinnot, to be Agent of the Indians of Grande Ronde Agency in Oregon; Curtis W. Holcomb, to be Recorder of the General Land Office. Postmasters, Thomas J. Tiffany, Bennington, Vt.; J. G. Foseman, Corry, Penn.; E. N. McAllister, Champaign, Ill.; Duncan Jordan, Cuthbert, Ga.; Lewis McKinnistry, Fredonia, N. Y.; Lewis Graves, Long Island City, N. Y.; Warham Park, Oconomowoc, Wis.; E. H. Moore, Silver City, Idaho. E. H. Marsteller, to be Surgeon in the Navy: G. D. Strickland, to be Engineer in the Navy.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Henry L. Waldo, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico; John W. Hill, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Illinois; James Birney, to be Minister Resident at the Netherlands; Frank X. Cicott, Commissioner of the Mint at San Francisco; Horace C. Lee, Postmaster at Springfield, Mass.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Lieut. C. B. Gill has been ordered to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston; Pay Inspector Edward May is to discharge the duties of Fleet Paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, in addition to his duties on board the flagship Hartford. Commander R. N. R. Lewis has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Yantic, Asiatic Station, on the 24th of November last, and has been placed on waiting orders. Lieut. William H. Everett is detached from the Alert and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 1st of February from San Francisco. Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith is detached from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California. Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.; Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty as President of the Board of Examining Engineers at New-York; Chief Engineer E. B. Latch from temporary duty on the Board of Examining Engineers, and to continue on duty on board the receiving ship Colorado at New-York; Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman from duty as Inspector of Coal at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston; Passed Assistant Engineer A. Adamson to assume, temporarily, the duties of Inspector of Coal at Philadelphia, in addition to his present duties; Boatswain H. P. Grace, from the Alert, and ordered to the Tennessee, at the Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 1st February from San Francisco.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 10.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to place the United States steamer Marion in commission on Wednesday.

William Flinn, of Berwick, Me., has been appointed Superintendent of Construction of Fortifications in this harbor.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The United States steamer Vandalia, just finished at the Charleston Navy-yard, went into commission this afternoon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

CRISIS IN THE CABINET—RESIGNATION OF M. SAY AT THE DEMAND OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON — OTHER WITHDRAWALS AVERTED BY THE MEDIATION OF THE DUC DECAZES—HEAVY SNOWS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—*Le Temps* gives the following account of a crisis which has just arisen in the Ministry:

M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, in conjunction with MM. Feray and Boucher, who, like the Minister, are candidates for the Assembly from the Department of Seine-et-Oise, issued a joint manifesto to the electors. President MacMahon, who did not consider the manifesto sufficiently conservative, on Saturday summoned M. Say and requested him to withdraw his name from it. The latter asked time to reflect. At a second interview the President said dissension in the Cabinet was becoming patent. The name of the Minister of Finance figured on a list of candidates hostile to the Government. M. Buffet considered the homogeneousness of the Cabinet irreparably compromised; consequently M. Say's withdrawal was necessary. M. Say thereupon said: "You ask me to resign?" The President intimated that he did. M. Say reminded MacMahon that several times previously he had offered to resign, and only remained at the earnest request of the Executive. He concluded by offering his resignation, which was accepted.

Ministers Dufaure and Buffet had an interview with the President in the evening. M. Dufaure said he shared M. Say's views, and therefore offered his resignation. He persisted, in spite of the dissuasions of M. Buffet, who offered to replace Say with a Minister of the same political shade. Afterward, M. Leon Renault, Prefect of Police, on hearing of the decision of Say and Dufaure, threatened to resign. The withdrawal of the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction, was also spoken of at the time. It is now stated, however, that in subsequent conferences the difficulties in the Ministry have been smoothed over principally through the mediation of the Duc Decazes.

The *Journal des Débats* of this morning says: "The Ministry was never completely homogeneous, although it had the appearance of concord, maintained by mutual concession. Since the opening of the electoral period disagreement has arisen between the Ministers belonging to the Right and the Left Centre, respecting political alliance; and also on the question whether the electoral candidates should be patronized by the Government."

The *Journal des Débats* further alludes to the aggressive tone adopted by some of the journals toward certain members of the Cabinet, and to the improper manner in which the President is brought into the controversy for party purposes.

The Cabinet troubles arose from the fact that M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, is a candidate for the Senate from the Department of Seine-et-Oise, while M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, is canvassing in Charente in concert with Col. Rocherean Denfert, lately a member of the Assembly from Charente Inférieure, and a most decided opponent to the Ministry. Yesterday, M. Leon Say had two audiences with Marshal MacMahon. The *Moniteur* says he spoke to the President about the attacks upon him by the newspapers, which *Le Soliel* intimated certain officials encouraged. The principal offender is the *Figaro*, which yesterday affirmed that M. Buffet had ordered the Prefect of Seine-et-Oise to vigorously oppose the Senatorial list upon which M. Leon Say's name appears. The *Figaro* also published a long and bitter diatribe against M. Say, of which the following is an extract: "For his candidacy on that list he knows the Government blames him, yet he remains. He knows the head of the State rebukes his conduct, and he remains. Disavowed, condemned, rejected by his colleagues, he still remains. Whatever is said or done, he drinks off every cup and remains."

The struggle at the coming election will be very bitter.

Heavy snows have fallen in the South of France. The town of Mende, in the Department of Lozere, has been blockaded for three days.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that M. Dufaure's resignation was unexpected. Say's withdrawal alone would not have shaken the Cabinet; but the resignations of Say, Dufaure, and Wallon would have deprived the Ministry of its entire liberal element and necessitated the immediate convocation of the Assembly.

Consequently a Cabinet council was immediately called and held under the Presidency of MacMahon. There was a warm scene between Say and Buffet. The later complained of the difficulty created by the publicity of the rumor of disagreements in the Cabinet, and suggested that the difficulty be solved by the publication of a programme signed by all the Ministers, thereby demonstrating the unity of views of the Cabinet. M. Dufaure concurred, and suggested a programme, conciliatory and non exclusive, framed to secure the adhesion of all moderate men. It was, therefore, agreed that Dufaure, Wallon, Decazes, and Buffet should draw up a programme, which will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day.

It was even suggested that President Macmahon should also sign the programme.

The foregoing is the situation at the present hour. The resignations of Say and Dufaure hold good unless an agreement is effected to-day.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE NOT COMMUNICATED TO THE PORTE.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The official *Abendpost* denies that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has confidentially informed the Porte of the contents of Count Andrassy's note.

THE AUSTRIAN RESERVES.

LONDON, Jan. 11—4 A. M.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reiterates his statement that Austria is calling out her reserves, and maintains that it is true. He shows that it has not been officially contradicted. A dispatch to the *Deutsche Zeitung* asserts that signs pointing to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians multiply, and that the places where the troops are to cross the Unna River are already fixed.

NEWS FROM HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 A. M.—The *Times* dispatch from Ragusa reports that Servir Pasha has been reappointed Special Commissioner at Mostar. Chefket Pasha and Nedjib Pasha will return to Constantinople. Over three hundred soldiers have been frozen to death near Douza, and many are in hospital from frost-bite.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE ON THE LONDON TIMES ARTICLE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has an article on the Spanish question, in which it ridicules the leading article in the *Times* this morning. The writer says: "We cannot avoid the suspicion that if a more powerful country than Spain was defaulting in her performance of her international duties the *Times* would not have adopted such a tone. We are unable to see any more creditable reason for resorting to it in this case than Spain's inability to resent it."

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK FROM THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says in the Paris market the reports of the reappearance of frost have arrested the downward tendency of prices, but trade is stagnant, while in several provincial markets quotations are a shilling lower. Some places in Holland, Belgium, and Germany have been in sympathy, but nowhere has there been a material reduction, owing to the discontent of growers with present rates. St. Petersburg is unchanged and Odessa closed, so shipments from both places must cease for some time. In Adelaide, Australia, whence we were recently led to expect large shipments, prices have suddenly risen five shillings per quarter, and there is great difficulty in securing wholesale quantities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN TO OPEN PARLIAMENT IN PERSON—DEATH OF VISCOUNT AMBERLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Manchester *Guardian* to-day states that the rumor gains currency that her Majesty Queen Victoria will open the coming session of Parliament in person.

Viscount Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell, is dead. He was born in 1842.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN CREW.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The crew of the schooner Jefferson Borden have signed a statement complaining of the condition of the vessel, of harsh treatment by the Captain, and of his refusal to pay their wages. They say they have no doubt that the former crew were driven to mutiny by his cruelty.

BELGIUM.

THE CHARLEROI MINERS—SERIOUS DISTURBANCES—SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—It is reported that serious disturbances occurred at Charleroi last night. The military were obliged to interfere, and a number of persons were killed or wounded. A battalion of guards has gone from here to the scene of the troubles.

BAVARIA.

VIOLATION OF THE CONCORDAT PROTESTED AGAINST.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Pope has handed to the Bavarian Ambassador at the Vatican a protest against the violation by Bavaria of the Concordat by the enactment of the Civil Marriage law. The Bavarian Government does not intend to notice the protest.

SPAIN.

AMNESTY OFFERED THE CARLISTS IN NAVARRE.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Gen. Campos has ordered the local authorities to permit all inhabitants of Navarre under sentence of banishment, who are either abroad or with the Carlists, to return to their homes, and announces that the past conduct of those who come back will be forgotten.

A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed throughout Spain. The snow in this city is a foot deep.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THE BREAK REPAIRED AND COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Yesterday morning the steamer Faraday, which went out to pick up and repair the direct cable, communicated with Ireland, and reported that the eastern end of the cable from the break had been found, and would be buoyed. Nothing later has been received.

[The officers of the Direct United States Cable in New-York announce that the repairs to their line have been completed. The steamer Faraday, which repaired the cable, reports heavy gales of head winds since leaving the Thames. She arrived at the place of the break on Thursday, but was prevented from working until Sunday, in consequence of a heavy gale. The sloop was completely covered with ice. She picked up the Irish end of the cable immediately on putting down the grapnel, and buoyed it, and then recovered eleven miles of the cable, to the fracture, and completed the connection. The splice was made at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, within twenty-four hours after commencing operations. During the whole period a heavy snow-storm and strong wind prevailed.

INDIA.

ACCIDENT TO LORD NAPIER.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Delhi reports that during the parade in that city on Saturday, Lord Napier was thrown from his horse, and had his collar bone broken. He is doing well.

HOME PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the London Board of Trade a resolution that Canadian manufacturers should have some protection against foreign manufacturers as foreign have against Canadian, was carried. In the dicussion thereof a retaliatory tariff of the kind indicated against the United States was strongly deprecated.

THE LA PAGE TRIAL.

CONCORD, Jan. 10.—The interest in the trial of La Page for the murder of Josie Langmaid does not in the least diminish, the court-room being crowded at each session. The prisoner still retains the same apparent coolness and indifference that has characterized his bearing throughout the trial. Though professing to understand no English, he curiously looks at each witness and listens to all the evidence. The State rested their case this afternoon. The defense will rely mainly upon an *alibi*; but it is thought doubtful if they will be able to offer evidence sufficiently strong to prove this. The first witness for the defense this afternoon testified to facts which, if satisfactorily settled in the minds of the jury, would be very strong evidence in favor of La Page; but the statements made by La Page previously as to the time he reached Daignault's house on the day of the murder, as testified to by many witnesses, will weigh against it. Daignault stated that came at 10 o'clock in the morning, while La Page has said that he did not get there till 2 in the afternoon. The general impression seems to be that the State has made a very strong case of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner, but until the case for the defense is more fully developed, no prediction as to the action of the jury can be made. It is probable that the evidence for the defense will be all put in to-morrow, as they will rely mainly upon the *alibi*. The defense has been authorized to call witnesses to testify as experts, and two gentlemen have been summoned from Montreal, Canada.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CORPORATION DAY IN PHILADELPHIA—OTHER RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 10, 1875.

To-day in this city is known as Corporation Day, from the fact that the charters of many of the principal railroad and insurance companies require their annual meetings shall be held on the second Monday of January. The meetings of most importance were those of the Reading and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The former is the powerful corporation which, in conjunction with the Reading Iron and Coal Company, rules the coal trade, and dictates the prices for "black diamonds" to consumers from month to month. All the railway companies show a noticeable falling off in receipts during the past year, this being more particularly the case with the Reading Company, which assign as a reason the strike of the miners six months ago, and the consequent loss of tonnage. On this account they will skip their quarterly dividend in April, and declare a semi-annual dividend in July next from the earnings of the next six months, but give no promise of what it shall be. This official announcement caused a tumble in Reading stock on 'Change of $1 per share, and it may go lower.

The next road in importance is the North Pennsylvania, which controls the Western half of the Delaware and Bound Brook, or the "New-York and Philadelphia New Line," which promises to give Col. Tom Scott considerable trouble. They have done well during the past year, and the little excitement at New-Hopewell has given the corporation a prominence which it would not otherwise have gained. The local lines, having having their terminus here, do not report heavy increase in gross receipts, but the expenses have been kept down. Taken altogether this (1875) has been a bad year for railroading, and the managers rely upon the travel of the Centennial year to bring them back to their old standard of prosperity. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore held their meeting at Wilmington, and the report of that road shows a falling off in travel and freight, and consequent lowering of receipts, but as they come out all right in dividends the stockholders are pleased. This line controls the business between Washington and New-York—in fact, it has a complete monopoly of the route.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a special dispatch from St. Joseph, which says that steps are being taken there to file an application in court for the appointment of a Receiver for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. It is asserted that the road's earnings last year were quite small, its running expenses out of all proportion with the receipts, and that charges of bad, and even corrupt, management are freely made.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—Surveys on the Canada Pacific Railway have, it is understood, been so far completed that it is probable the location of the line may be possible in time to permit of a section in British Columbia being put under contract during the present year, as provided for in the Carnarvon agreement.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—To-day the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company ran a train of cars for the first time over the new bridge across the Delaware River, near Yardleyville. The train came from Philadelphia, bringing with it a large number of railroad men. There was great rejoicing, firing of cannon, and speeches over the event. About eight hundred people were present. An entertainment was given on the cars. The road is completed on the Pennsylvania side of the river, but there are some seventeen miles to complete on the New-Jersey side. A large force of men is to be put at work, and it is thought the whole will be finished in about a month.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The tariff for first-class freight from Boston to Chicago was to-day advanced by all the lines from thirty to seventy-five cents per hundred weight, the Grand Trunk being a party to the new consolidation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The following gentlemen were to-day elected as officers of the Reading Railroad Company for the ensuing year: President, Franklin B. Gowen; Managers, H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, and Charles E. Smith; Treasurer, Samuel Bradford; Secretary, David J. Brown.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—1 A. M.—Brisk and high north-west winds, partly cloudy and decidedly cold weather prevail on the Atlantic coast, with snow in New-England, and light rain on the South Atlantic coast. The barometer has risen rapidly in all the districts, with decidedly colder weather and northerly winds east of the Mississippi. Cloudy weather continues in the Gulf States, and clear weather prevails in the North-west and upper lake region. The Mississippi River has risen five inches at Memphis and eleven inches at Vicksburg, and fallen fourteen inches at Cairo, twelve inches at St. Louis, and nine inches at Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States and the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and lower temperature than on Monday, with brisk northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy and colder weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer, followed in the Southwest by east to south winds, slowly falling barometer, and a slight rise in temperature during Tuesday night.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, continued cold and clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, high but falling barometer, and slowly rising temperatnre during the day.

For the lower lakes, areas of light snow, followed by clearing weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising or stationary barometer and temperature.

The Lower Mississippi River will rise slightly during Tuesday.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport and Portland.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—The members of both houses of the Legislature began to pour into the city at noon to-day, and before 6 o'clock most of them had arrived. Caucusing immediately commenced, and continued, growing hotter each hour, till nearly 9 o'clock, the hour at which the respective houses were to hold formal caucuses for the selection of officers. The contest between Gen. Sewell, of Camden, and Senator Jarrard, of Middlesex, for the Presidency of the Senate, developed unexpected warmth. An informal caucus, held in the Trenton House, showed that the question could not be decided this evening, each candidate having six of the twelve Republican votes, and the holding of the Senate caucus was deferred until to-morrow morning. The House caucus assembled at 9 o'clock in the Assembly Chamber, and lasted till near midnight. John D. Carscallen, of Hudson, was chosen Speaker by acclamation, Messrs. Scovel and Youngblood having previously withdrawn from the race. A contest was made for the other positions, but the selections finally made were of John Y. Foster, as Clerk; J. Herbert Potts, of Mercer, Reading Clerk, and Jonathan Gable, of Salem, Engrossing Clerk.

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—The Lord bribery trial was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. At 10:30 o'clock Hon. A. P. Laning commenced summing up the case for the people. Mr. Laning closed at 3 o'clock, when District Attorney Lockwood proceeded to sum up for the people, occupying one hour and a half. At 4:40 o'clock Judge Daniels commenced his charge to the jury and closed at 5:45 P. M. At the request of Mr. Cogswell the court proceeded to read and comment upon some few propositions written out by him, when the jury retired, the court taking a recess until 8 o'clock, at which time they reported a disagreement, and were locked up for the night, the court adjourning to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. During the remarks of Mr. Laning, when he referred to Mr. Lord's family, Lord wept.

SUDDEN DEATH.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Gordon Byron Bingham, one of the Bingham Brothers, who were so heavily implicated in the operations of the whisky ring in this city, died at his residence in Patoka this evening at 6 o'clock. His death was caused by apoplexy, superinduced by extreme nervous depression. He was to have appeared at Indianapolis to-morrow as a witness in the prosecution, and he seemed to fear that it would cause his immediate sentence. He was evidently insane the day preceding his death.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MATTERS AT ALBANY.

RUMORS OF BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED—THE QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION—MORE STRINGENT VAGRANT LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Nearly all the Senators and most of the members of the House returned to Albany during the day, and to-night there are many rumors of the legislative business which will be transacted during the coming session. Among other things, it is stated, in well-informed circles, that Gov. Tilden will, at an early day, try to procure power to appoint an investigating commission, which shall be authorized to inquire into such matters as his Excellency shall direct. There are one or two Republican Senators here who favor this scheme, but it can be authoritatively stated that a majority of them are opposed to it, and that it will not receive the sanction of the Upper House. During the week it is understood that a bill will be introduced to abolish the office of Canal Auditor, thus helping Mr. Thayer out of his present difficulty. There is no doubt that such a measure if successful in the House would be defeated in the Senate. The committee, consisting of Speaker McGuire, Messrs. Alvord, Waehner, Vosburgh, and others, which was appointed last Winter to investigate the Quarantine and Emigration Commissioners, will meet here on Thursday to prepare their report. It is probable that they will recommend the consolidation of the two departments under one commission. Canal Ring rumors, of a startling nature, have been in circulation to-day. It was stated on apparently good authority that a majority of the Democratic Canal Board had been captured by the Ring, and was in its control; but careful inquiry leads to the belief that the statement was not true. During the week the annual report of the State Board of Charities will be presented. It will show that there are 12,614 paupers in the alms and poor houses of the State, outside of New-York City. It will also urge the passage of more stringent vagrant laws. The bill, which it is expected will be introduced, will be particularly directed against the tramps. Mr. Peabody, of New-York, will present to-morrow a petition signed by over eight thousand Presbyterians, asking for the repeal of the Gray Nun act, which was made by the Democratic Legislature of the past Winter.

Senator Robertson, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, will announce the committees of the upper House to-morrow morning or the day following. The following is a correct list of the principal appointments: Finance—Harris, McCarthy, Coleman, Hammond, Jacobs; Judiciary—Robertson, Prince, Rogers, Carpenter, Bradley, Kennedy, Schoonmaker; Railroads—Selkreg, Wagner, Tobey, Bradley, Kennedy; Cities—Woodin, Booth, Wagner, Baaden, Tobey, Jacobs, Morrissey; Canals—Cole, Rogers, Doolittle, St. John, Gerard; Roads and Bridges—Sayre, Selkreg, Lamont; State Prisons—Wellman, Woodin, Hammond; Claims—Moore, Rogers, Lamont; Militia—Wellman, Doolittle, Bixby; Banks—Coleman, Wellman, St. John; Insurance—Tobey, Booth, Kennedy; Privileges and Elections—Rogers, Carpenter, Schoonmaker; Charitable and Religious Societies—McCarthy, Wellman, Starbuck; Retrenchment—Selkreg, Emerson, Morrissey; Internal Affairs—Vedder, Sayre, Schoonmaker.

OHIO LEGISLATION.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. HAYES—HIS MESSAGE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—The inauguration of R. B. Hayes as Governor of Ohio took place in the State Capitol here to-day, in presence of a vast crowd of spectators from all parts of the State. Military companies were present from Cleveland, Springfield, and Columbus, and brass bands from a number of places. There was also a very attractive street procession. At 2:30 P. M. the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect and legislative committees, appeared in the rotunda of the State-house, where both branches of the General Assembly, State officers, and citizens had assembled. After prayer Gov. Allen, without any formal speech, presented Gen. Hayes, who then took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address, of which the following is a very full abstract:

The Governor called the attention of the General Assembly to the large increase of local taxation and indebtedness, found mainly in cities and large towns, and remarked that this was certainly a great evil. How to govern cities well, consistently with principles and methods of popular government, was one of the most important and difficult problems of our time. Profligate expenditure was the fruitful cause of municipal misgovernment. If means can be found which will keep municipal expenses from largely exceeding the public necessities, its adoption will go far toward securing honesty and efficiency in city affairs. In cities large debts and bad government go together. The Governor called attention to a statement, the salient points of which are that in four years the rate of municipal taxation has increased almost twenty-five per cent.; the total amount of municipal taxes has increased over thirty-seven per cent., and municipal indebtedness has increased about 190 per cent., or more than $13,500,000. In view of these figures the Governor declares he does not think that experience justifies the expectation that an adequate remedy for these evils is found in the laws as they exist. He thinks that to the subject of local indebtedness the General Assembly should apply the principles of the State Constitution on the subject of State indebtedness. On this subject he says: "It is not enough to require in every grant of special authority to incur debt, as a condition precedent, that the people interested shall approve it by their votes. It is well known how easy such elections are carried under the influence of local excitement and local rivalries. If this rule of the State Constitution, which forbids all debts except in certain specified emergencies, is deemed too stringent to be applied to local affairs, the Legislature should at least accompany every authority to contract debt with an imperative requirement, that tax sufficient to pay off the indebtedness, in a brief period, shall be immediately levied, and thus compel every citizen, who votes to increase the debt, to vote at the same time for an immediate increase of taxes sufficient to discharge them. The wisdom of the policy, long since exploded, of placing a judicious limitation on the power of municipal authorities to levy taxes, has been vindicated by experience. It must, however, ultimately fail to accomplish its object if increase of municipal indebtedness is allowed to go on. To authorize a town to contract a debt whose expenditures already require taxation up to the limit allowed by law is in its necessary effect tantamount to a repeal of the limitation.

An important part of our Constitutional provisions which have been so successful in the State finances is the section which requires the creation of a sinking fund and an annual payment of a constantly increasing sum on the principal of the State debt. Let a requirement analagous to this be enacted in regard to existing local indebtedness; let a judicious limitation of the rate of taxation which local authorities may levy be strictly adhered to and allow no further indebtedness to be contracted, except in conformity with these principles, and we may, I believe, confidently expect that within a few years the burdens of debt now resting upon the cities and towns of this State will disappear and that other wholesome and much needed reforms in the whole administration of our municipal governments will of necessity follow the adoption of what may be called the cash system in local affairs."

The Governor recommends the proper care and support of the State penal and benevolent institutions, and an investigation to determine whether there are not some State offices that can, without detriment, be abolished. He also recommends a concurrence in what Gov. Allen suggested relative to the Centennial and a short session of the General Assembly. The members of the General Assembly then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office was administered to Lieut. Gov. Young.

After the ceremonies Gov. Hayes held a public reception in the Executive Chamber, which was largely attended.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 10.

SENATE.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, occupied his seat in the Senate to-day for the first time this session.

PETITION FROM WOMEN IN FAVOR OF POLYGAMY.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the petition of 26,016 women of Utah asking the repeal of the Anti-polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland bill, and that Utah be admitted as a State in the Union. In presenting the petition Mr. SARGENT said he did not concur in the object of the petition, but he believed in the right of petition, and therefore laid the matter before the Senate as they had requested him to do. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT ASKED.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented several petitions of citizens of Ohio, asking the repeal of the Resumption act, passed at the last session, and also the enactment of a law to provide for the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution therefor of legal-tender United States notes, and the issue of a 3.65 convertible bond, the proceeds of the sale of such bond to be applied, first, to the redemption of the six per cent., and second, to the redemption of the five per cent. gold-bearing bonds. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

WINE GRAPE CULTIVATION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the memorial of the California Vinicultural Society, setting forth various facts in regard to the culture of the grape vine, and manufacture of brandy, and asking relief. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In presenting the memorial, he spoke of the great wine interest of France. California had about the same area of land as France, and one half of it was suitable to grape culture. At present there were 30,000,000 vines in the State. He stated that there was a prejudice against California wine, and frequently a higher price was paid for an inferior foreign article. The result was that grapes in that State were frequently fed to hogs. The memorialists desired a species of Government warehouse provided, in which the wine might be stored, and the tax paid to the Government at the time the wine or brandy went upon the market.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in compliance with the will of the people, the precedents of history, the best established principles of international law, the precepts of Christian rule and morality, and the requirements of the commercial and political interests of the United States, and taking into consideration the relations existing between the United States and Spain, and that it is desirable that the reciprocal sentiments of good understanding between the two peoples and Governments should not be changed by reason of grave events which for several years have taken place in the Island of Cuba, the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and requested to declare and maintain the strictest neutrality between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba.

Resolved, That in making this declaration through the usual form of a proclamation, and in order to protect citizens of the United States and merchants and navigators in general from injury in any way from want of precise and clear regulations to govern them in this matter, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and requested to place in full force and operation the same provisions made and enacted by the Government of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, on June 17, 1861, on the occasion of the outbreak of the civil war in the United States.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

THE JOINT RULES.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution submitted before the holiday recess to adopt the joint rules in force the last session of Congress as the joint rules of the present session, with a recommendation that it be passed, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved an amendment to except the twenty-second joint rule.

Pending discussion on a motion of Mr. Thurman, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, submitted the following:

Resolved, by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) that the people of the several States acting in their highest sovereign capacity as free and independent States adopted the Federal Constitution and established a form of government in the nature of a confederated republic, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which it was formed delegated to that Government certain rights enumerated in said Constitution, but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof, all the residuary powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, introduced a bill to secure the speedy completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad from a point at or near Marshall, Texas, to the south-eastern boundary of the State of California, and to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to aid in building the same, and also to build a branch of its road to San Diego, Cal. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Senate, at 1:15 P. M., on motion of Mr. CONKLING, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

At 1:30 the doors were reopened, and resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton at an earlier stage, in regard to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, were taken up, together with the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the tenure of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate elected at one session does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice President not having appeared to take the chair.

Resolved, That the death of the Vice President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Resolved, That the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

Resolved, That Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, the Senator from Michigan, who was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate at the last session is now the President *pro tempore* by virtue of said election.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, gave his reasons at some length for dissenting from the report of the majority. He argued that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate was not a mere occupant of the chair by the courtesy of the Senate. His official character was recognized by the Constitution, as well as by the other departments of the Government. He quoted from the act of 1792, and argued that the Senate had no power to vacate the office, and quoted many precedents in the support of his argument.

Mr. SAULSBURY, Delaware, did not agree with the views expressed by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Merrimon.] He [Mr. Saulsbury] argued that the Senate had the right to change its officers at pleasure. If the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should fail to discharge his duties and the Senate had not the power to remove him, then there was no remedy, as he was not an impeachable officer. He spoke in complimentary terms of the present President *pro tempore*, and said that all were satisfied with his fairness and impartiality. This was a question, however, not affecting private rights, but one of a legal character.

Mr. JONES, Florida, spoke at length in opposition to the power of the Senate to change the President *pro tempore* at will.

The question being on the adoption of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton, Mr. MERRIMON called for a division, and the vote being taken on the first one it was adopted unanimously; yeas, 59; nays, 0. The second one was also adopted unanimously: yeas, 62; nays, 0. When the third resolution was read, Mr. THURMAN moved that it be laid over, that Senators might have more time to consider it.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill supplemental to the Alabama Claims act extending the duration of the Court of Commissioners until Jan 22, 1877, with authority for the President to extend it six months longer by proclamation; and extends the time for filing claims nine months from its enactment, provided that the claims admissible shall be similar in character to those already judged admissible by said court. The bill also provides that in case of the death or legal disability, or absence at sea of any officer or seaman, his claim may be presented by his legal representative, if in possession of facts sufficient to verify the same by oath. The Secretary of the Treasury is to pay each judgment as soon as certified to him, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of loss. The bill further authorizes claims to be received and judgments rendered for war premiums, less all amounts received from insurance companies as dividends, &c., and if, after all judgments for direct losses and damages and interest have been paid, the balance of the Geneva award is not sufficient to pay such claims for war premiums in full, then they shall be discharged by a *pro rata* distribution of the balance. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Pending the discussion, at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the Journal of Thursday last occupied three-quarters of an hour.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States the following were among the bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. FRYE, of Maine—For a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

By Mr. GOODE, of Virginia—To reimburse the College of William and Mary for property destroyed during the late war.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia—To credit Postmasters in the late rebel States with stamps, &c., taken from them by paramount force, or lost, or destroyed during the late war.

By Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina—For a public building at Asheville, N. C.; also, for the payment of the mail contractors up to May, 1861.

By Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina—For payment for the Court-house building at Lexington, N. C., which was destroyed by fire while occupied by United States troops in 1865.

By Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia—For relief of the City of Macon, Ga.; also, to refund to the State of Georgia expenses incurred in the Revolutionary war in 1777.

A FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, introduced a bill to repeal in part the act of January 1875, and to provide for the resumption of specie payments without contraction of the currency. The bill proposes to utilize the seven hundred million four per cent. bonds, not yet negotiated and remaining in the Treasury, as a basis by the issuing of small Treasury notes in lieu of the present legal tenders and national bank currency. It also provides for the establishing of a sinking fund to be made up of one-half of the surplus coin revenues in each fiscal year, after providing for the coin expenditures, and also of one per cent. of the interest on the redeemed four per cent. bonds, called in in lieu of the small Treasury notes issued as a redemption fund for the resumption of specie payments. It also provides for the suspension of the present sinking fund until resumption shall have been accomplished, and contains various new provisions for the better regulation of the finances of the Government.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules in order to proceed to the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that the Centennial Appropriation bill should be first considered, but Mr. RANDALL insisted on his motion, and the rules were suspended by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. RANDALL then demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman desire to cut off the amendment?

Mr. RANDALL—I desire to have the previous question seconded, and then I will allow half of the hour which the rules give me for discussion to the other side of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman proposes not to allow any amendment.

Mr. RANDALL—I will listen to any amendment.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman knows very well that the previous question cuts off amendments.

Mr. RANDALL—I am quite aware of the effect of it. I have for twelve years learned its effect in adversity under your direction and that of your side of the House. [Murmurs of applause on the Democratic side of the House.]

The previous question was seconded, 159 to 95.

Mr. RANDALL—As I have one hour for debate, I propose—

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (interrupting)—Under what rule? This bill is not a report from a committee, and therefore there is no debate allowed after the previous question being seconded.

Mr. BLAINE insisted on the same point, and said that the rule as to allowing an hour for debate after the previous question applied only to reports from committees. The previous question in this case cuts off absolutely every moment of debate.

Mr. RANDALL—Does that side of the House object to debate?

Mr. BLAINE—It does not; nor does this side of the House desire any unreasonable time for debate, although, as Congress has been in session five weeks, and as the sessions of the House have averaged only about two days per week, it must be considered that an hour or two of debate would not be too much to allow on a bill of this kind.

Mr. RANDALL (persistently)—I want to know if anybody on that side of the House objects to debate.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—No, Sir; but we want debate and amendment both.

Mr. GARFIELD—We want "consideration of the subject," which means debate and amendment.

Mr. RANDALL—I propose that we give an hour's consideration.

Mr. GARFIELD (sneeringly)—Aye; consideration without amendment.

Mr. BLAINE—I told the gentleman [Mr. Randall] in good faith it was absolutely impossible for him to pass his bill under that kind of tactics. The vote on the previous question has revealed the fact that considerably more than one-third of the House objects to the bill going through under a gag.

Mr. RANDALL—I do not propose to put it through under a gag. On the contrary, I propose to put it through after debate. If that side of the House objects to debate it will be itself responsible for there being no debate. It is for that side of the House to say whether there shall be debate or not.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows very well that Mr. Benton left on record the saying that "the very essence of legislative power is amendment," and the gentleman from Pennsylvania confesses the weakness of his cause when he attempts to deprive the minority of the House of the parliamentary right to offer amendments.

Mr. RANDALL (tauntingly)—I am glad that you see light, for during many years you were blind to such considerations. [Laughter on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

Mr. BLAINE (defiantly)—The gentleman will search the *Globe* for the last twelve years in vain for a case where a bill of this magnitude was attempted to be put through without discussion and amendment; never, Sir; I defy him to give an instance.

Mr. RANDALL—Was not this very bill passed last year under the previous question, on a report from the Committee on Rules, of which you were a member?

Mr. BLAINE—And to which I objected.

Mr. RANDALL—Never, either in or out of the committee, did you object to it.

Mr. BLAINE—Being in the chair, and unable to object myself, I got several gentlemen to object. I asked the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rainey] to object to it, but he, with a delicacy which did honor to his position and his race, said that he would be misunderstood if he did so, although he thought that the bill ought not to go through.

Mr. RANDALL—I say this bill is almost identical with the bill reported last session from the Committee on Rules without any objection on your part.

Mr. BLAINE—I differ with the gentleman on that point; I did object to it, although the gentleman does not observe parliamentary rules when he refers to what took place in committee.

Mr. RANDALL—I repeat that a precisely similar bill came last session from the Committee on Rules, and that, neither as a member of the committee, nor as a member of the House, nor as a presiding officer, did you object to it. On the contrary, as far as you were able, you facilitated the passage of that bill.

Mr. GARFIELD—I make the point of order that the rules require the gentleman to address the Chair, and not to address the gentleman from Maine as "you," Sir.

Mr. RANDALL (contemptuously)—The gentleman from Ohio is getting very fastidious. [Laughter on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BLAINE—I desire it to be distinctly understood that the effect of ordering the main question is to cut off all debate whatever.

Mr. RANDALL—And I desire to have it equally understood that it is not the purpose of this side of the House to prevent debate, and if debate is cut off it will be the fault of the other side of the House. This side will accord to the other side of the House all the time that it wants for discussion.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—I ask whether, under the rules, the minority can have that privilege?

Mr. RANDALL—It can by unanimous consent—[sneers on the Republican side of the House]—and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99; a strict party vote.

Mr. RANDALL—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate, prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. GARFIELD—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that by unanimous consent amendments may be offered.

Mr. RANDALL—I have not heard anybody object to my suggestion.

The SPEAKER—Is there any objection to the request?

Mr. GARFIELD—With the privilege of offering amendments, I understand?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman does not understand any such thing.

Mr. GARFIELD—Then, without that privilege, I object.

Mr. BLAINE—I desire to say a single word.

Mr. RANDALL—You may have thirty minutes if you like.

Mr. BLAINE—The indications of the vote are plain. The bill, in its present shape, cannot pass. If it fail to pass, I shall immediately, if the Speaker will recognize me for that purpose, move that the rules be suspended and the bill brought before the House for consideration. I shall then move as a substitute the amendment which I endeavored to offer, and the House can choose between them. It is only to have a fair vote. There is no disposition on this side to dodge the question or to evade it, but we must have an opportunity to make a record on this question. The gentleman must evidently see that he would save time and probably create a better feeling and more harmony by allowing that course, because this side has the power to enforce that course.

Mr. RANDALL—This bill is exactly the same, word for word, almost, as the one which the last Republican House passed without even the yeas and nays. Twice have Republican Houses passed this bill, and twice has it been strangled in the Senate. I do not know what has "come over the spirit of the dream" of the Republican Party, or of the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman will not allow me to state it.

Mr. RANDALL—I asked unanimous consent, and objection was made on that side. I do not know why the gentleman should want to change this bill in any particular, from what it was a year ago, when he was Speaker and had the party majority under control.

Mr. BLAINE—I want the opportunity to tell what has come over the spirit of my dream.

Mr. RANDALL—I ask unanimous consent that you may have thirty minutes.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not want to talk except for some practical purpose. I want to talk to an issue. I want to talk in favor of an amendment, and I do not want to be confronted with the statement that that amendment cannot even have the poor privilege of being voted down, as I suppose it would be voted down. I want it to go on the Journal of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—I have permitted the amendment to go on the Journal of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—Not at all.

Mr. RANDALL—It is in the record of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—But not in the Journal.

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman's object is already accomplished, if he wants to go before the country as an obstructionist to amnesty.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman is obstructing amnesty. He is holding down every man in the South, and keeping off amnesty, because he will not allow us to vote on excluding Jefferson Davis.

Mr. RANDALL—Did you allow the minority of the House to offer amendments to the Civil Rights bill? [Murmurs of "no, no;" "nor to the Force bill either," from the Democratic side, and calls for the regular order from both sides.]

The question was then taken, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 172 yeas and 97 nays, not the requisite two-thirds in the majority.

Mr. BLAINE.—I now move to reconsider the vote just taken, and I desire to address the House on the subject.

The House was soon restored to order and was prepared to give close attention.

[*Mr. Blaine's speech is printed on the Fifth Page.*]

LAW REPORTS.

THE CIVIL SUITS AGAINST TWEED.

THE FORMAL ORDER ENTERED QUASHING THE ARRAY IN THE $6,000,000 SUIT—OBJECTIONS TO THE ARRAY IN THE SECOND SUIT.

At the opening of Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday, Judge Westbrook rendered his decision on the motion made by the counsel for the people to amend the array of selected jurors in the Tweed $6,000,000 suit. A very large crowd was in attendance and listened to the proceedings with great interest. Judge Westbrook said that the matter was one involving a substantial right to the defendant. John C. Southwick and George W Southwick were distinct individuals. The plaintiffs claim that the choice of striking was exercised upon the individual known as John C. Southwick, and not upon George W. Southwick, whose name appears on the list. As the latter's name appeared upon the original list, it was evident that the defendant, by the granting of the motion, would be deprived of his opportunity to strike the name from it. It was a very unsatisfactory and unsafe method to argue that the elisors' choice was exercised upon the individual John C. Southwick. When written evidence goes one way and oral evidence another, should the counsel for the defense have taken the latter in preference to the former, even granting that they heard Mr. Southwick described as a partner of Jackson S. Schultz? A careful reading of the statutes, the Judge thought, showed that no resort could be had to extrinsic evidence in regard to the persons selected by the elisors. The latter selected names merely, they struck out names, and the Sheriff was required to summon the persons whose names appeared on the list handed to him. The evidence of the elisors' choice was in the written names, and it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to hold otherwise. The plaintiffs' desire to peremptorily strike off the name of John C. Southwick would not help matters, since this would abridge the right of challenge, and twenty-three instead of twenty-four names would compose the list from which the choice of jurors would have to be made. In concluding his opinion Judge Westbrook says: "In denying this application of the counsel of the plaintiff, no possible imputation is made upon their skill, learning, and care. They are in no wise responsible for the error. They had a right to assume that the elisors had selected every name from the general jury list as they were ordered to do; and they certainly could not know that the elisors meant in the case of one individual some other person than the one indicated by the name which they themselves wrote."

The formal order quashing the array of jurors, which recited the proceedings in the case, was then entered and the array of jurors discharged.

The second suit against Tweed, involving the recovery of $900,000, with interest, was then taken up and the list of struck jurors called by the Clerk. All answered to their names except John A. Cisco, who sent a physician's certificate stating that he was sick. Immediately after the calling of the list, Dudley Field interposed a challenge to the array, stating the following reasons as the causes of the challenge: First, that at the time of the drawing of the selected jurors, on Dec. 23, the County Clerk did not attend with the original lists, and that the selection was made from seven partial lists; second, that the name of Julius W. Catlin, which is on the struck jury list, does not appear on any of these seven lists; third, that the name of one John H. Caswell, who is not liable to serve as a juror for the present jury year, appears among those summoned; fourth, that nineteen out of the forty-eight names selected by the elisors in each of the cases were the same on both lists. Included among these nineteen were the names of eight men stricken off the first list by the defendant's counsel, and out of these eight men the names of two members of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; fifth, that one of the names selected was of a person who is not a resident of this City, but who lives in Queens County. All of these objections Mr. Field claimed were to the injury of the defendant.

Mr. Peckham traversed the challenge thus submitted, and witnesses were called in regard to the matter. Charles F. Bauerdorf, a clerk in the employ of Field & Deyo, testified as to the circumstances under which the choice of the elisors was made. He said there were eighteen names on the second list of jurors which were on the first list. Of these eight were stricken from the latter list by the defendant's counsel. The name of Julius W. Catlin did not appear on any of the lists submitted to the elisors, and that of John H. Caswell is on the exempt register. G. K. Ackerman, the Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, gave evidence in regard to the manner of making up the jury lists, similar to that given by him at the trial of the challenge to the array in the first suit against Tweed. It appeared from this witness that Caswell's name was placed on the exempt register after the list containing his name had been sent down to the County Clerk. Mr. Catlin, he claimed, though residing in Queens County, was doing business in this City, and had a city address. Before the conclusion of the witness' testimony the court was adjourned in order to enable the counsel to argue in Special Term the motion made by Mr. Peckham for an order to show cause why new elisors should not be selected in the $6,000,000 suit to draw another array. The matter was, however, laid over until this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE'S FIRST DAY ON THE BENCH—TRIALS AND SENTENCES.

Part II. of the Court of General Sessions was yesterday adjourned sine die, and the jurors discharged from further attendance, the authorities not having provided a chamber in which to hold it. Part I. was then opened for the transaction of business, with Judge Gildersleeve presiding, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting. The Judge bore his honors with dignity and modesty.

The first judicial act of the new Judge was the discharge of William Williams, indicted for assault and battery, the complainant against whom had departed beyond the jurisdiction of the court. After discharging Rody Brewer and Charles Costello, the complaints against whom had been dismissed by the Grand Jury, a large number of pleas were accepted.

The first case presented by Assistant District Attorney Rollins was that of George W. Imskey, charged with obtaining by trick and device thirty-three yards of carpet, the property of John J. Kelly, No. 587 Broome street. The carpet was in the custody of William Van Kirk, No. 246 West Twenty-seventh street, from whom Imskey and an accomplice obtained it by means of a forged order. Imskey pleady guilty to grand larceny, and Judge Gildersleeve pronounced his first sentence—two years and six months in State Prison at hard labor. The following cases were then disposed of: John Weisman, charged with entering the apartment of Louisa Moteller, No. 205 East Ninth street, stealing therefrom jewelry valued at $65; three years in State Prison. Leon Marty, alias Lots, a sneak thief, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of clothing valued at $62, the property of Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, of No. 138 Amity street, from whom he had rented a room, was sent to State Prison for five years, there being three other indictments against him. John Sands, aged nineteen, a mean thief, who robbed the poor-boxes in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Avenue B and Eighth street, and was about escaping with $29, when arrested by Officer Mayer, of the Eleventh Precinct, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years; William H. Brooks, a Baxter street thief, who ran off with a butcher's wagon, the property of Henry E. Earl, No. 149 Third avenue, admitted his guilt, and was sent to State Prison for two years; James Johnson, a laborer, was charged with highway robbery, in having, on the night of the 2d of January, in West Broadway, brutally assaulted Henry Fredericker, of No. 234 West Forty-fourth street, holding his arm over the prostrate man's mouth while an accomplice, brandishing a huge knife, robbed him of $3 50 in money, a pawn-ticket, and a silver breast-pin. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years in State Prison at hard labor. Henry, alias George H. Williamson, a professional pickpocket, who attempted to steal a watch from Henry Goldfield, of No. 75 Spring street, on a Third avenue car, was sent to State Prison for two years. Mary Pritchard, a colored domestic, who stole some of her mistress' clothing, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. James Driscoll pleaded guilty to carrying burglars' tools; eleven months in the same institution. Mary Morgan and William Laughlin, alias Larkin, for petit larceny were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and William Hannon, for a similar offense was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A VERDICT FOR ROBERT H. BERDELL.

Chief Justice Monell and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday heard the case of Robert H. Berdell, the ex-President of the Erie Railway, against the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. It appeared that Theodore E. Berdell, a son of the plaintiff, borrowed $50,000 of the bank for his father on a call loan, depositing $55,500 of bonds as collateral. The bank gave written notice that the claim should be paid. Berdell arranged with them, however, to carry the loan on his making certain payments, which he did. Theodore E. Berdell, however, failed, and the bank transferred the collateral to Russell Sage for the amount of the loan, claiming that it was a transaction of Theodore E. Berdell, and not of Robert H. Berdell. The latter brought suit, however, for the difference and the interest, amounting to $16,000. The jury awarded him $7,434 96.

DECISION IN THE SINGER WILL CASE.

Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, yesterday delivered his opinion in the famous Singer will case. He decided that, according to the facts as presented in the testimony, Mrs. Foster had never been the wife of Mr. Singer. The ground taken by her counsel that after the divorce from the first Mrs. Singer a marriage must be inferred to have taken place between Mr. Singer and Mrs. Foster from their continuance in a relation which was meretricious in its inception, was, he said, erroneous, as had been held in numerous cases. The effect of their acts after their separation was not such as to materially affect the result. Mrs. Isabella Eugenia Singer was the true widow, and her children were his legitimate offspring. Mrs. Foster's application was denied. Mr. Van Pelt, Mrs. Foster's counsel, asked for a reasonable time to review the decision, in order that he might, if it appeared advisable, take steps to appeal to the Supreme Court. This was denied, and the usual steps toward proving the will were taken.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas E. Nelson, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 greenback, was further examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and decision was reserved. Bail was fixed at $250.

Three boys, named Louis Farrell, Michael Hogan, and Morris McCarthy, were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of stoning William Cavaran, of No. 327 West Twenty-eighth street.

At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Devine, of No. 222 Madison street, was held in default of $2,000 bail on the charge of being accessory to the robbery of a gold watch and chain from Philip Rau, of No. 120 Chrystie street.

Mr. Frank Manjin, one of the few respectable Democratic politicians in the Fourteenth Ward, was yesterday appointed Clerk of the Second District Civil Court by Justice Clancy. During the late election Mr. Manjin worked hard against Tammany Hall.

The affidavits being found contradictory in their statements in the cases brought by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents against Maier and O'Donnell, Judge Lawrence yesterday referred the cases to A. De Witt Baldwin to take testimony.

Charles Lamb assigned his property yesterday to Charles Koss. In the schedule attached to the assignment of Solomon Goldschmidt, a wholesale butcher, to Henry W. Lockwood, the liabilities are $29,841 49, the nominal assets $14,635 46, and the actual assets $4,533 51.

The jurors summoned in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas were in attendance yesterday morning, but, although fifteen cases were on the calendar, none were ready for trial. Judge Van Brunt, who presided, ordered twenty-five cases to be placed on the day calendar hereafter, instead of fifteen, as heretofore.

Charles L. Lawrence was brought into the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday to plead to the new indictment found against him by the present Grand Jury, in connection with owners' oaths and importers' entries. Upon motion of his counsel, and by consent of the United States District Attorney, the matter was continued until to-morrow.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., who was appointed by Judge Joseph F. Daly the Referee in the divorce suit now pending in the Court of Common Pleas between Joseph Walker and Mary Jane Walker, will submit his report to the court to-morrow on the questions raised in regard to the plaintiff's income. This has been found by Mr. Jarvis to have amounted during the past three years to $422,669 77, being equivalent to an annual income of nearly $150,000.

A suit brought by James G. Plunkett against D. Appleton & Co. is now on trial before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, in which the plaintiff claims $5,000 damages on account of having his foot crushed by the elevator at the Williamsburg factory of the Appletons. The accident happened in July, 1871. The defense is that the elevator was properly run and managed, and that the injury was the result of carelessness on the part of the plaintiff.

Henry Goldstein, a book-keeper, residing at No. 1,317 Fourth avenue, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of burglary, preferred by his employer, Meyer Harris, a dealer in men's furnishing goods, at No. 197 Church street. The complainant swore that Goldstein, who carried the keys of the store, hired a wagon on Saturday night last, and driving to the store opened it and carried away $2,000 worth of goods. He was arrested on Sunday by Officer Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, who found upon his person $300 in bills. The prisoner denied the charge, and claimed that he was Harris' partner. He was committed to await examination.

Chief Justice Shea, in the Special Term of the Marine Court, gave an interesting decision yesterday in the case of Herman Braeunlich against Henry Landsberg, in which he says: "The petition of the Receiver for leave to bring an action is granted. It is likely that a cause of action might exist in the case as therein presented, notwithstanding that the principal of the debt has already been paid to the creditor himself. The general rule is that receiving the principal where interest is only recoverable by law as an incident to the debt is a bar to an action for the interest alone, but such action can be maintained for interest, although the principal of the debt is voluntarily paid where interest is stipulated for in the original agreement."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE—OPINIONS DELIVERED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—On motion of Mr. R. D. Mussey, Mr. William T. Marshall, of Fitchburg, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. O. H. Browning, Mr. E. Cutts, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

The court delivered opinions in the following cases:

No. 62.—*Wallach et al. vs. Van Riswick.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Charles S. Wallach, a brother of ex-Mayor Wallach, of Washington, was an officer of the Confederate Army during the war, and while thus engaged his real estate in Washington was confiscated, Van Riswick becoming the purchaser at the sale. At the date of the confiscation there was an incumbrance on the property for $5,000, which was held by Van Riswick. After the war Wallach returned to the city, and his wife joined him in a deed of the property to Van Riswick, the consideration being a considerable sum. Upon the death of Wallach his children brought this action, claiming that after confiscation no title remained in their father to convey, and that therefore nothing was passed by the deed to Van Riswick, and they, as his heirs, had a right to redeem. To this bill the court below sustained a demurrer, and the cause came here, where it is held that the obvious meaning of the legislation on the subject is that the proceedings for confiscation and sale shall not affect the owners of the property after the termination of the offender's natural life; that after his death, the land shall pass to or be owned by the heirs as if it had not been forfeited, and that the forfeiture is complete while it lasts, leaving no estate in the offender. Nor, it is said, could a pardon to Wallach operate to restore what the United States has ceased to hold. It could not give back the property which had been sold, or any interest in it, either in possession or reversion. Hence the deed to Van Riswick passed no title, and at the death of Wallach the estate vested in his heirs. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 94.—*Mutual Benefit Insurance Company vs. Tisdale.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This was an action by the wife to recover upon a policy of insurance on the life of her husband. There was some evidence to the effect that he had been seen alive subsequent to his reported death. The court ruled that the letters of administration issued upon the estate of the husband to the wife made such a *prima facie* case of death as cast the burden of proof upon the company. From this decision the case came here, where the question is whether in such a case, where the right of action depends upon the death of the insured, letters of administration upon the estate of such person, issued by the proper probate court, afford legal evidence of his death? It is here held that upon all the authorities and upon a full consideration of the theories of the text writers on evidence, which are very conflicting, such letters are not sufficient proof of death, and the judgment is reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 93.—*Pollard vs. Lyon,* error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case Mr. Lyon said of Mrs. Pollard, that he had seen her in bed with one Denty, and Mrs. Pollard recovered damages for injury to her name and fame. The General Term reversed the judgment, holding that she could not recover without alleging and proving any special damage resulting from the use of the language. That judgment is here affirmed, the court holding that in such a case it is necessary that the declaration should set forth precisely in what way the special damage resulted from the speaking of the words; that it is not sufficient to allege generally that the plaintiff has suffered special damage, or that the party has been put to great costs, &c. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 588.—*United States vs. McKee et al.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This was the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of Col. Francis Vigo, late of Terre Haute, Ind., for money and supplies furnished the troops under Gen. Clarke, during the Revolutionary War. The original claim was upon a draft for $8,616, drawn by Gen. Clarke in favor of Col. Vigo, Dec. 4, 1799, upon the Agent of the State of Virginia. The judgment below was for the amount of the draft, with interest from March 20, 1779, to Jan. 18, 1875, making a total of $49,898 60, the interest amounting to nearly five times the amount of the draft. The court affirm the judgment, regarding the claim as liquidated, and only wanting a decision upon its validity. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Justices Clifford and Hunt dissented as to the interest allowed, on the ground that in cases of such old claims, which have been deferred by the accounting officers of the Treasury awaiting further legislation, interest should not be allowed unless the new law clearly provides for its payment. Mr. Justice Davis did not sit in the case.

No. 70.—*Mitchell vs. the Board of Tax Commissioners of Leavenworth County.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—In this case Mr. Mitchell sought to restrain the board from taxing Government securities held by him, the tax officers having insisted upon the levy because the securities had been purchased the day before the meeting of the board, to avoid, as alleged, the imposition of the tax, and to evade taxation by the State altogether. The court refused to interfere to assist the complainant in a scheme to avoid taxation, and that decision is here maintained, the Court remarking that a court of equity will not interpose to aid the plaintiff in an effort to escape his proper proportion of the burden of taxation. The securities are not taxable by the State, it is true, but if the plaintiff has any remedy it is at law. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 79.—*Miner vs. Pitts, Executor, claimant of the bark Sunnyside.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was a case of collision on Lake Huron, between the steam-tug William Goodwin, owned by Miner, and the bark. The tug was at rest, awaiting a tow. Her lights were seen by the bark when the two vessels were a mile or two apart, and the District Court held both vessels to be at fault and divided the damages. The Circuit Court reversed the decision, taking the view that the bark, after discovering the tug, was entitled to proceed upon the theory that she could keep out of the way, as required by law of steam vessels. It is here held that all the facts in the case are conclusive that the bark did not keep her course, and that she had no right to treat the tug as an obstruction to navigation and run her down, without showing clearly her own care and caution in attempt to avoid a collision. Reversed, with directions to affirm the decree of the District Court. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 85.—*New Lamp Chimney Company vs. Ansonia Brass and Copper Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—This was an affirmance of the judgment of the State Court holding that a decree of a Court in Bankruptcy, adjudging the defendant corporation a bankrupt, and the subsequent proceedings in pursuance thereof, did not have the effect to discharge the corporation from the claims in suit beyond the amount paid thereon to the plaintiffs as dividends, even though the claim was proved by the plaintiffs in the bankrupt proceedings. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 69.—*Irvin Lick Oil Company vs. Marbury.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is an affirmance of a decree below dismissing the bill of the oil company, which sought to come in and share with Marbury the profits of certain oil property in West Virginia, which had been abandoned by the company, and had come into the possession of Marbury by way of security for advances made to the company, and which by his enterprise was subsequently made valuable. As the company shared no part of the disbursements which led to the appreciation of the property, and if the enterprise had been a failure would have declined to share any of the losses, it is held there is no equity in the bill.

No. 66.—*Ludwig et al. vs. The Propeller Free State.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—In this case the court affirmed the decrees below, holding that in a case of collision on the Detroit River between the propeller and a scow owned by the appellants, the scow was at fault in changing her direction after, by certain manœuvres, she had induced the propeller to believe she would hold her course, and under the circumstances of the case the propeller was not charged with the duty of slackening her speed, because, in the opinion of her master, formed in view of the movements of the scow, there was no danger of a collision. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 82.—*Woodruff et al. vs. Hough et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Illinois.—This was the affirmance of a judgment in favor of the defendants in error on a contract with one Allen to furnish all the wrought iron required for the construction of a jail which Allen had contracted to build for the County of Winnebago. The judgment was against the plaintiffs in error, as sureties on Allen's contract, for damages occasioned by a refusal to accept the iron furnished, and errors were assigned to the rulings on the trial. The court here says that if there was an error it was on the part of the jury and not of the court, and that it will not retire the case for the parties on the charge of the court and the evidence set out in the bill of particulars. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 634.—*Chaffraix vs. Shiff.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was a bill for specific performance.—The contract was for the sale of real estate, and expressly stipulated that the purchaser should not be bound to accept the sale if the titles were not valid. The title offered was that of a purchaser at a confiscation sale. The person as whose property the land was confiscated had released without warranty. Held, on the authority of Wallach vs. Van Riswick, decided to-day, that such a title is not a complete and valid one; that it is ineffective beyond the life of the offender, and that his release did not enlarge it. Decree of the Circuit Court reversed, with instructions to dismiss the bill. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 98.—*Wright vs. Tibbetts.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action by Tibbetts to recover for services rendered Wright in the matter of his claim for damages suffered in the Choctaw country during the war, prosecuted before the Southern Claims Commission. The contract was for one-tenth of the amount received. The court below held that the services were legitimate and gave judgment for the attorney. The judgment is here affirmed, the court finding nothing in the contract against public policy or tainted with champerty. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 60.—*Kennard vs. State of Louisiana.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—This is the contest between Kennard and Morgan for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. This court affirms the judgment of the State Court as against Kennard, holding that the proceedings were regular and sufficient and conclusive of the questions involved. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 496.—*Black et al. vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an affirmance of a judgment for supplies furnished the Army in Dakota, during the war. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 59.—*McMurray et al. vs. Brown.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was the affirmance of a decree enforcing a lien for materials furnished by Brown for the erection of two houses for the plaintiff in error. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 80.—*Henry M. Nebbett vs. James E. McFarland.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the said court in this case, with costs.

No. 76.—*John W. Butterfield, Appellant, vs. George Usher.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court dismissing the appeal in this case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 97.—*John Muller and John Zimmer, plaintiffs in error, vs. Louis Ehlers.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 89.—*Charles Watts, plaintiff in error, vs. The Territory of Washington.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court dismissing the writ of error in this cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 84.—*Henry B. Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, by a divided court.

No. 121.—*Samuel S. Smoot, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles E. Rittenhouse.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 99.—*Susan B. Allen, Appellant, vs. Thomas D. Allen.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the decision of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 894.—*Tobias B. Jamison et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore Leroy.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California.—On motion of Mr. E. L. Goold, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 895.—*A. N. Lancaster, plaintiff in error, vs. L. Bullis,* and No. 896—*Charles H. Dalton, appellant, vs. Thomas Davis.*—In error to, and appeal from, the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.—On motion of Mr. C. C. Nourse, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 897.—*Michael Curley, appellant, vs. Charles B. Wood.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—On motion of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 898.—*Charles H. Harvey, assignee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Lorenzo D. Hamilton et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Indiana.—On motion of Mr. E. A. Stevens, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 658.—*Robert B. Bolling, plaintiff in error, vs. Gustavus Leisner.*—The motion to dismiss the cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. James V. Brooke and Mr. J. R. Tucker in support of the same, and by Mr. C. Robinson in opposition thereto.

No. 611.—*M. A. Zeller, widow, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Edgar A. Switzer.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. John A. Grow in support of the same, and by Mr. E. T. Merrick and Mr. G. W. Race in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE VALUE OF AN APPRAISER'S SERVICES

The suit of Adrian H. Muller against the City was brought to trial and decided in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., before Judge Lawrence, yesterday. Muller, Anthony J. Bleecker, and Palmer were appointed to appraise the property of the City and County in 1869. Their appraisal set down the value of such property at $243,000,000. Mr. Bleecker brought a suit for his services, claiming $30,000, in which he was defeated. The present suit of Mr. Muller was brought to recover $15,000 for his services. The City's defense was that the Appraisers agreed to take whatever compensation would be ordered by the Finance Department, which was put down at $3,000. The case was given to the jury yesterday and a verdict given for the plaintiff for $3,000, with interest from Nov. 27, 1871, making in all the sum of $3,865 66.

SEQUEL TO A GAS EXPLOSION.

The suit of Rosina Bender against James Everard was put on trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Trial Term, Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was instituted to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received by the plaintiff about eight years ago. At that time Miss Bender was a little girl of thirteen or fourteen years of age, and residing with her parents in Rose street. Under the dwelling was a vault in which various articles were kept. The girl went down one day, and, as the place was dark, lighted a match. It appears that the gas had been escaping from the pipes, and the lighting of the match caused an explosion. The plaintiff had her neck permanently dislocated and sustained other injuries by the force of the explosion. She sues Everard, who was the contractor for putting in the gas pipes, alleging that he put in rotten pipes, and also that he did not lay them properly. On his part he says that his work was done according to the terms of the contract, that the pipes were laid in a proper and workmanlike way, and that the gas company is responsible for the injuries. The evidence for the plaintiff was closed yesterday and the defense opened. Mr. Everard and some of his workmen were put on the stand to show that the work was properly performed. The summing up in the case will begin this morning.

THE POLICE JUSTICES AND THE POLICE.

The difficulty between Justices Otterbourg and Kasmire, presiding at the Essex Market Police Court, and the Police officers detailed for service there has resulted in the removal of the whole court squad. In the meantime the Magistrates have all the warrants issued by them served by the Sheriff and his deputies. The Board of Police Justices are indignant at the action of Sergt. Smith, under orders from the Superintendent, in refusing to serve the warrants except as he saw fit. The Justices, it is said, will take some decided action in the matter, and it is rumored that they are about to prepare a bill asking the Legislature to give them the power of appointing their own officers in the same manner as the Judges of the Court of General Sessions at present appoint theirs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Memorandums for Counsel.—Grant vs. Jonas; matter of Quinn.

Smith vs. Hart.—The affidavit of Mr. Rogers, which purports to have been made on the 31st of December, is not verified.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. O'Donnell.—I shall make the same disposition of this case as of that brought against John Maier, *i. e.*, refer it to Baldwin to take proofs and to report the same to the court. The affidavits are directly conflicting, and on one side or the other must be willful and intentional misrepresentation. The order will be entered on one day's notice.

Matter of Platt.—Granted.

Schufeldt vs. Eickhoff.—Motion granted, without costs. Memorandum.

Spofford vs. Thompson.—Motion to vacate order extending time to serve complaint denied, without costs, but no further application is to be made to the court to extend such time. Memorandum.

Ellis vs. Andrews.—No affidavit having been presented, it seems to me that the plaintiff's papers, in the absence of explanation by the defendants, make out a case for the appointment of a Receiver. The order will be settled on one day's notice, and I shall prefer that the parties should agree upon the Receiver if possible. Memorandum.

Wood vs. Fisk.—Allowance of $75 granted to the defendant.

Reeves vs. Dollomore.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs, but with leave to renew on affidavits.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Maier.—If the affidavits on the part of the defendant are true, the affidavits of the plaintiff must be wholly or mainly untrue. I cannot intelligently dispose of this motion without knowing the exact facts, and shall, therefore refer the matter to A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., to take proof and report to the court; order to be settled on one day's notice, and reference to proceed on two days' notice.

Krause vs. Claron.—Motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew. Memorandum.

Matter of Wardlaw et al.—Application granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Grinnell vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff is not entitled to the costs of all proceedings after notice and before trial; $15 must therefore be stricken from each bill.

Solomon vs. Simon.—Referred to John N. Lewis, Esq., to take proof, &c. Memorandum.

Brown vs. Kip.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Matter of Haywood.—Opinion.

Clark vs. Waters.—Opinion.

Morton vs. Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company.—I do not think that the plaintiff, on the papers presented, is entitled to the order asked for.

Bartlett vs. Einstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duckerhoff vs. Ahlbaro.—Motion granted, without costs. Memorandum.

Shrady vs. Louder.—The parties may take an order for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, for the infant defendants.

Matter of Haskin.—Application denied, with $10 costs. See opinion in re Haywood.

New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. Helmer.—Memorandum.

Matter of Walsh.—Application denied, with $10 costs. See opinion in re Haywood.

Cautero vs. Vega.—Security disapproved. Memorandum.

Morange vs. Vogel.—Referred to Frank Rudd, Esq., to take proof and report, with his opinion as to the date of service.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Cuverly.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum.

Binney vs. Marshall.—Order correct and must stand; motion for a resettlement denied. The stipulation does not comply with the order, but defendant may have five days' further time to stipulate.

Matter of Sturges.—Proceedings dismissed.

Peir vs. Taylor.—Let motion of settlement be served.

Atkinson vs. O'Donnell.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Harding vs. Gartlan.—Findings as settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Evans vs. Kalbfleisch.—Motion for recovery of costs granted; extra allowance denied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1—Deering vs. Lalor.
63—Bailey, &c., vs. Soutter.
100—Bernhard vs. Schaffer, &c.
106—Roebling vs. Duncan.
114—Smith vs. Pond.
123—Macy vs. Lane.
134—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.
140—Matter of Gallagher.
146—Matter of Patten.
149—Jaggart vs. Allman.
153—Crouch, &c., vs. Goldsmith, &c.
178—Howard vs. Belshaw.
190—Fisher, &c., vs. McClure, &c.
201—Coe vs. Juilliard.
202—Wood vs. Pratt, &c.

Nos.
208—Price, &c., vs. Forshew, &c.
212—Matter of Frohman.
249—Diggles, &c., vs. Farnsworth, &c.
250—Same vs. Same.
261—Houghton, &c., vs. Lanonette.
274—Pelletreau vs. Equitable Life Ass. Co.
276—Same vs. Same.
292—Faber vs. Dodge.
307—Kelly vs. Morange.
311—Bornemann vs. Fisher, &c.
317—Greiff vs. Halle.
319—Matter of Joachimsen.
325—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
326—Krause vs. Aaron.
327—Wood vs. Pratt, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
11—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
3—Cheever vs. Lamar.
21—Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
53—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.
130—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
137—Ranney vs. Peyser.
151—Soper vs. McCormack et al.
152—Same vs. Same.
153—Same vs. Same.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtaling.
159—Locke et al. vs. Wilmore et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.
166½——— vs. ——.
168—R. R. Trust Co. vs. Holligan et al.
171—Dudley vs. Shear et al.
179—Kattenhorn vs. Kattenhorn et al.
197—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
202—Harlow vs. Bleecker St. R. R. Co.
203—Bauer vs. Clausen.
208—Bk. of N. America vs. F. N. S. & C. R. R. Co.
229—May vs. Crow.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
233—May vs. Laylor et al.
234—Moran vs. McGarty et al.
235—Alden vs. Dicssy.
238—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
240—Weil vs. Borchardt.
241—Marshall vs. Robertson et al.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood et al.
249—Zachwetzke vs. Crow.
250—Habberman vs. Withers et al.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun Pub. Association.
253—Becker vs. Lawrence et al.
255—Grissler et al vs. Halsted et al.
257—Miller vs. Miller et al.
258—Limbert et al. vs. Godefroy et al.
259—Muir vs. Currie et al.
260—Dessau vs. Johnson et al.
261—Miller vs. Kings Co. M'f'g Co.
262—Richards, &c., vs. Rottershall et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
265—Woodbury vs. Phillips et al.
266—Wilson vs. Palley et al.

Nos.
267—Berdell vs. Parkhurst et al.
268—Koffman vs. Schoenemann.
269—Cambers vs. Kath.
270—Crufft, &c., vs. Jesswrun.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworski.
272—The People, &c., vs. Bleecker St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Johnson vs. Thomson et al.
275—O'Connor et al., &c., vs. Hebrew B. O. A. So.
276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Same vs. Same.
281—White vs. Livingston et al.
282—Van Deusen vs. Kennedy et al.
283—G. Rap. & I. R. R. Co. vs. Sanders.
284—Sanford vs. Union D. Sav. Institution.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammaur et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Prese et al.
289—Ballestier vs. Life As. of America.
290—Tradejer Co. vs. St. L., L. & D. R. R. Co.
291—Bard vs. U. S. Life. Ins. Co.
292—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.
293—Hernandes vs. Saylor et al.
294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barber vs. Hoff.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
297—Pinckney vs. Sherman et al.
298—Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
300—Price vs. Price et al.
301—Hayes vs. Dickinson.
304—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Bameron vs. Agnew.
309—Spaulding vs. O'Brien et al.
310—Ruger et al. vs. Collins et al.
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady, J.

Nos.
177—Webster et al. vs. Backett, &c.
183—Slade vs. Wilson.
184—Brewster vs. Manning.
166—Backe et al. vs. Purcell.
187—Vanderlip vs. Keyser et al.
188—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
168—Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.
104—Sandford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al.
137—McCullough vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
142——— vs. ——.
192—Bostem vs. Dodd.
192—Barber vs. Clark.
193—McVey vs. Cantrell.
194—Nelson vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
195—Berringer vs. Wentworth.
196—Fosbay vs. La Roche.
197—Peck, &c., vs. Gardiner et al.
198—Greenwich Bank vs. De Groot et al.
199—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
200—Mack vs. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
897—Millard vs. Paine et al.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.
2119—Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c.
467—Steinbeck vs. Brennan, &c.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman.
1641—Fisk vs. Felt.
3686—Hartshorne vs. Battershall et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.
1629—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
2043—Salter, &c., vs. Kennedy, &c.
1989—Sperry vs. Pape et al.

Nos.
2321—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, &c.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
2235—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. C. Protectory.
1553½—Tharp vs. The Mayor, &c.
78—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
1166—Fisk vs. Bradley.
1035—Wenn vs. Ashley.
2157—Mollison et al. vs. Webster et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
983½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
4005—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
363—Beck vs. Phenix Insurance Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
4198—Romaine vs. Hatch.
3922—Weber vs. Craig.
4009—Clark vs. Waters et al.
978—Christie et al. vs. Van Ogden.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
4125—Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

Nos.
4234—Thompson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4227—Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.
153—Lilis vs. Ward.
3651—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3835—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4177—Garvey vs. The Mayor, &c.
4204—French vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.
3001—Morgan vs. Rymes et al.
4014—Jason vs. Vercelli.
924½—Jackson vs. Walters.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, J. J.

Nos.
2—Boller vs. The Mayor.
16—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.
28—Davis, &c., vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
29—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mut. L. Ins. Co.
42—Kenyon vs. Sherman et al.

Nos.
46—Cohen vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
49—De Witt & Hastings.
50—Ryall, &c., vs. Kennedy.
52—Cohen vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
57—Pierce vs. Brown.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. Issues of Law.
3—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.
4—Crow vs. Nixon.
8—Davis vs. Helm et al.

Nos. Issues of Fact.
24—Adams et al. vs. Gray et al.
5—Gray vs. Benell.
—Purcell vs. N. Y. L. Ins. and S. Co. et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
781—Adait vs. Noyes.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
965—Keyser vs. Kelly, &c.
1575—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.
1743—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.

Nos.
689—Starrs vs. Potts.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
873—Brassington vs. Brennan.
771—Young vs. Mason.
1395—Prendergast vs. Phillips et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
942—Janes vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1390—Klein vs. Conner, &c.
564—Bouton vs. Bogert.
828—Deen vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel et al.
642—McArdle vs. Koehler.
930—Dunphey vs. Erie Railway Co.

Nos.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
592—Cohen vs. Kelly, &c.
1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.
864—Wood, &c., vs. Davis.
966—Hallbrath vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
970—L. & W. R. Coal Co. vs. Morris et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
696—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1245—Greene vs. Barmore.
611—Craste vs. Frey.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peek.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.
1093—Hook, &c., vs. Mathews.
728½—Gardner vs. Sherwood.

Nos.
601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.
1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1244—Roediger vs. Simmons.
2132—Kalebar vs. Bleecker St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan.
381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
573—Burke, &c., vs. Gardner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1529—Hammill vs. The Mayor, &c.
2304—Louie v. Stratton.
1305—Behrens et al. vs. Robinson et al.
1307—McGrath vs. Twomey.
1308—Herman vs. Flake.
1309—Harrison vs. Gonger.
1310—Arrowsmith vs. Jacobson.
1312—Philp vs. Christie.
1315—McDonald vs. Cameron.
1316—Shaw vs. Blumenthal.
1317—Brown vs. Batsford.
1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1319—Osborn et al. vs. Ducios.
1320—Rogers vs. Ray.
1321—Peter et al. vs. Bienvelt.
1334—Woerther vs. Schilling.
1335—Odell vs. Englehardt.
1336—Hollander vs. Miranda.
1337—Bloss vs. Bott.
1338—Bennett vs. Rinaldo.
1339—Hecht vs. Bray.
1340—Echeverla vs. Nicholson.
1341—Berg vs. Anner.
1343—Siegler vs. Slosson.
1345—Cassidy vs. Leech.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge Van Brunt has ordered that in future twenty-five causes shall be placed upon the calendar in Common Pleas, Part II., instead of fifteen.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
4—Lalor vs. Moore.

Nos.
13—McMurtrie vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
5—Angevine vs. Sanford et al.
8—McIntyre, &c., vs. McIntyre.
11—Field vs. Tannenholz et al.
20—Solomon vs. Tannenholz et al.
29—Kemp et al. vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
35—Broach vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
51—Davis et al. vs. Van Beuren, &c.
55—Security B'k vs. Nat. Bank of Republic.
44—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.
174—— vs. ——.
73—Schenck et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.
138—Lyddy vs. Board of Education.
114—Levy vs. Golden.
176—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6273—Goodridge vs. Cunningham et al.
5220—Winter vs. Meehan, &c.
3475—Stafford vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.
3395—Crosby vs. Cole.
3358—Green vs. Sterling.
5848—Wheeler vs. Fuchtenicht.
6331—Lahey et al. vs. Myerson et al.
1214—Bramson vs. Farley.

Nos.
3767—Nat. Wire M. Co. vs. Warner.
3768—Slattery vs. Livermore.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
3770—Walsh vs. Blossom et al.
3773—Keogh vs. Shurrenger.
3774—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.
3775—Sheimert vs. Cohn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5376—Manes vs. Marston et al.
3678—Talley vs. O'Neill.
3373—Beeber et al. vs. Wear et al.
5635—Lubosch et al. vs. Rink.
6415—Horner vs. Foss et al.
6345—Abern et al. vs. Wallace et al.
6346—Same vs. Same.
5095—Traphagen et al. vs. Valentine.

Nos.
6189—Scharschild et al. vs. Oppenheimer et al.
3655—Knapp vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co.
3694—Mull vs. Murphy.
3696—Lemphe vs. Peterson.
4163—Stuart et al. vs. Wilmore et al.
2346—Nolan vs. Sullivan.
786—Degiti vs. Holland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5090—Groesbeck et al. vs. Mitchell.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarts et al.
6019—Crooks vs. Lempleton.
5496—Crooks vs. Matthias.
160—O'Rourke vs. Brennan.
5700—Mulligan vs. Hyman.
5905—Goetze vs. Lynch.

Nos.
3227—Airey vs. Jones et al.
6132—Strauss vs. Mendel.
5548—Philips vs. Arteaga et al.
5120—Pabst et al. vs. Benedict et al.
5775—Sanders et al. vs. Dorragh.
4630—Crow vs. Farrar.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Patrick Lovitt, robbery.
Dennis Crawley and William Hays, burglary.
William T. Ervin and John Burns, burglary.
Charles McCormack and Frederick Dover, burglary.
James Dolan and James Kelly, grand larceny.

Delia Davis, grand larceny.
Edward Weston, grand larceny.
James Wright, grand larceny.
Frank Pierce, forgery.
James Senck petty larceny.
John Doray, petty larceny.
Harry Nelson, petty larceny.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION.

The Maritime Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon and elected the following Board of Officers for the current year:

President, James Henry; Secretary, A. J. Maguire; Treasurer, Albert H. Brown; Directors, Thomas P. Ball, D. R. Dearborn, James M. Boyd, John Ettlesen, C. Frederick Riwell, Zacchæus Betram, John H. Boynton, J. Ernest Miller, Marcus Hunter, John L. Merrill, John Galway, Horace J. Moody, William H. Van Brunt, Sylvanus Mayo, John T. Gilchrist, George B. Hayes, Henry Bowring, Amadée Vatable, W. H. T. Hughes, Alex. Munn, J. Bensusan; Auditing Committee, Robert Dillon, Stephen C. Talbot, Edward R. Norton.

The Committee on Consolidation of the Merchants' Exchange with the Maritime Association, reported that the consolidation which virtually went into effect last May would be soon perfected in a legal manner, after which the Merchants' Exchange will be known as the Maritime Exchange. The Treasurer reported a balance of over $15,000 in bank, and after discussing proposed amendments to the constitution the board adjourned.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 445; California, 79¼; Segregated Belcher, 99; Ophir, 58¾; Chollar, 103; Savage, new stock, 21½; Imperial, 9½; Mexican, 30; Gould & Curry, 20¾; Best & Belcher, 68¼; Hale & Norcross, 54½; Crown Point, 37⅝; Yellow Jacket, 89½; Empire, 6½; Alpha, 35; Belcher, 35; Confidence, 30½; Sierra Nevada, 84¾; Bullion, 18¾; Overman, 112¾; Justice, 37¼; Caledonia, 85.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—[illegible] M.

$10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 86⅝	1100 Lake Shore..s3. 61¾
10,000 H.& St.J.8s,c. 86⅝	1100 do. 61⅞
5,000 C. P. Gold bs.104⅞	1400 do. 62
10 American Ex. 57⅞	700 do. 62⅛
20 N. Y. C. & H..s3.106⅜	500 do. 62¼
40 do. 106¾	1000 do. c. 62¼
600 Western Union 75¼	1400 do. s3. 62¼
700 do. 75⅜	2100 do. s3. 62⅛
100 do. c. 75⅝	1000 do. 62¼
700 do. b3. 75½	2400 do. 62⅜
2000 do. 75½	200 do. s3. 62¼
1200 do. 75⅝	2500 do. s3. 62⅜
400 do. 75½	25 do. 62⅛
100 North-western.c. 39⅜	200 do. s3. 62¼
1500 Pacific Mail 37	100 Erie Railway..c. 15⅞
400 do. 36⅞	100 North-west.Pf.s3. 56⅞
1600 do. 37	11 Illinois Central 99½
500 do. 37⅛	10 Chi. & Alton Pf. 106½
1300 do. 37¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo. 11½
300 do. c. 37¼	100 St. Paul 36
700 do. 37⅜	10 do. 35¾
400 do. 37½	100 do. c. 36⅛
200 do. 37⅜	400 do. 36¼
1000 do. 37¼	100 St. Paul Pref..s3. 69
500 do. 37½	300 do. 69¼
1300 do. 37	100 do. 69⅜
200 do. 37⅛	100 do. 69½
600 do. 37¼	100 do. c. 69⅝
200 Union Pacific..c. 71	20 Rock Island 106¼
100 do. 71¼	25 do. 106⅛
100 do. c. 71¼	200 Ohio & Miss. 17⅜
100 do. c. 71⅛	200 do. 17½
800 do. 71	138 Mich. Cen. 58
20 do. 71¼	100 do. s3. 58⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 121⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 119⅞
15,000 do. 121⅛	40,000 do. 119¾
9,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65. 12. 116⅝	2,500 do. 12. 119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, new 117½	1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68. 12. 120½
1,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new. 12. 117½	1,500 do. 121
11,000 do. b. c. c. 117⅝	6,000 do. b. c. s3. 121
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. b. c. 117⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 123
	20,000 U.S.5s, 10-40, R. 117½
	10,000 do. b. c. 117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N.Y.S.7s,B., C.104¼	62 Fourth Nat. B'k. 93
1,000 N.Y.S.7s,B., R.103¾	100 Quicksilver M.Co. 18
9,000 Tenn. 6s. old 44½	100 Ill. Cent. b.c.b3. 99
1,000 do. 44⅛	70 Tol.,W.& W. b.c. 3⅛
10,000 Dis.of C.3-65s. 68½	100 do. 3⅜
2,000 do. 68⅝	300 Un. Pac. R. R.b.c. 71
1,000 N.J.Cen.1st.C.109	100 Mich. Cen. b. c. 58
5,000 M.&StP.7 3-10. 97	300 do. 58⅛
3,000 Mil.& S.P.1st,	100 do. 57¾
L. C. Div. 97	100 do. s3. 57¾
1,000 do. 97¼	300 do. 58
5,000 M. & St. P., I. &	900 L.S. & M.So. b. c. 62¼
M. Div. 86	300 do. b3. 62⅜
11,000 Mil. & St. P.,	1500 do. 62½
C. & M. Div. 92	1000 do. s3. 62½
5,000 M.&S.P.C.&F. 80¾	100 do. b10. 62⅝
9,000 do. b.c. 81	3100 do. 62⅜
2,000 Chi. & N.W.C.102	1600 do. b3. 62¾
5,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.105	700 do. 62¾
7,000 N. W. C.C. G 85½	2500 do. s3. 62¾
10,000 do. 86⅝	600 do. s3. 62⅝
1,000 Mor.&Es. C.B.103½	1000 do. 62¾
2,000 Long Dock B.102	2300 do. s3. 62⅞
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83¼	4400 do. b3. 63
1,000 Chi., R.I. & Pac.	1500 do. 62⅞
7s. b.c.109½	500 do. s3. 62¾
2,000 Cen.Pac.G.B's.104¾	4400 do. 62⅞
5,000 do. 104⅝	5 do. 62⅝
7,000 C.P., 1st S.J.B. 93½	25 do. 62¾
5,000 do. 93¼	1750 do. 63⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac., 1st.,	1400 do. c. 63
Cal. & O. B. 92	9900 do. 63
2,000 West.Pac.B'ds. 97	800 do. s3. 62⅞
48,000 West.U.Tel.C.,	5 N. Y., N. H. & H.
1900. s3. 98¼	Bonds. b.c.151
11,000 U.P. R. R.,1st.103½	40 do. 150⅛
5,000 do. 103¼	200 C. R. of N.J.b.c. 104
1,000 do. 103⅛	400 Chic.& N.W. b.c. 39⅜
50,000 U. P. S. Fund. 94	100 do. 39½
10,000 do. 94¾	100 do. 39⅝
1,000 S.P.R.R.B.of M. 61	150 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 56⅞
5,000 Pac.R.of M.1st. 88	300 do. 57
8,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 96	100 do. s3. 57
1,000 C.,C.C.& I.1st. 45½	100 do. b3. 57⅛
5,000 Quin.& T.,1st. 48	100 do. 57¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101½	100 do. 57⅛
2,000 Can.So.1st.C.. 62	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c.106
20 Cent. Nat. Bank. 99½	200 do. c.106
800 West.Un.Tel.b.c. 75½	200 do. b60.106⅛
200 do. s3. 75⅝	1000 do. 106⅛
100 do. s5. 75⅝	200 do. b60.106¼
200 do. 75½	50 do. 106⅜
900 do. 75¾	100 do. b60.106⅜
1700 do. 76	600 do. 106¼
1900 do. 75¾	25 Del., Lack. & W. 119½
500 do. 75⅞	200 A.&Pac.Pf.b.c.c. 4¾
2300 do. 76	100 do. 4½
1100 do. 75⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 36⅛
150 Con. Coal. b.c. 48	100 do. 36¼
100 Erie Railw'y.b.c.c. 16	100 do. b3. 36⅛
200 do. 16⅛	50 do. 36
600 do. 16	300 do. 36¼
900 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3. 37⅛	100 do. c. 36⅜
1100 do. c. 37⅜	200 Chic., Mil. & St. P.
100 do. 37¼	Pref. b.c.b3. 69¾
700 do. 37⅜	200 do. 69¾
200 do. 37½	200 do. 69⅞
100 do. b3. 37½	800 do. 70
500 do. 37⅜	200 do. s3. 69¾
500 do. c. 37¼	270 do. 70
3200 do. 37⅜	200 do. s3 70⅛
300 do. b30. 37⅜	300 do. 70⅛
500 do. b30. 37⅜	200 do. b3. 70
100 do. 37¼	900 do. 70¼
300 do. 37¼	100 do. 70⅜
600 do. 37¼	45 Chicago & Alton. 101
100 do. b3. 37⅜	100 do. c. 100½
100 do. s3. 37¼	100 do. s60. 100
100 Amer. Express 58	10 C.,C.,Cin.& Ind. 61
100 do. 57⅞	50 do. b.c. 61
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 61½	100 do. 61½
50 N.Y.C.&Hud.b.c.c.107¼	100 Han.& St.J. b.c. 21¼
37 do. 107	100 do. 21⅜
100 do. s3. 107¼	100 do. 21½
100 do. 107⅜	300 H.&St.J.,Pf. b.c.c. 29
600 do. 107⅜	300 do. 29
85 do. 107	30 Chic.,B.&Q. b.c.105½
100 O. & M. b.c.s3. 17¼	200 Pac.R. of Mo. b.c. 11⅝
300 do. 17½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S.5s,'81,R.,	1000 Pacific Mail 37⅜
small 117⅛	300 do. b3. 37⅜
3,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68⅝	900 do. 37½
25,000 Pac. of Mo.2d. 68	500 do. b3. 37½
6,000 T. &W.1st, St.	400 do. 37⅝
Louis Div. 62½	300 do. s3. 37½
2,000 B.H. & E. 1st. 18⅜	300 do. 37⅝
10,000 N.W.C.&G.bs. 85¾	200 do. 37⅝
25,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 86⅝	100 do. s4. 37⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 94⅞	1300 do. 37¾
1,000 do. 94½	300 do. b3. 37⅞
5,000 H.& S.J.8s,con. 83¼	1200 do. 37⅞
800 At. & Pac. Tel. 18½	100 Ohio & Miss. 17⅛
100 do. 18⅜	100 do. 17⅝
100 do. 18½	1200 Lake Shore 63
100 Erie Railway..s3. 16	100 do. 63⅛
300 do. 16	500 do. b3. 63¼
300 Michigan Cen. 58⅛	500 do. b3. 63⅜
100 do. 58¼	1200 do. 63¼
200 Western Union 76	1600 do. c. 63¼
1100 do. b3. 76⅛	100 do. 63⅜
400 do. 76	100 do. s3. 63¼
200 do. 76⅛	1200 do. 63⅜
100 do. b3. 76¼	2500 do. 63½
1400 do. 76⅛	200 do. b3. 63½
200 do. b15. 76¼	1700 do. s3. 63⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. c.107	100 St. Paul 36¼
100 North-west s3. 39⅝	100 do. 36⅜
250 do. b3. 39¾	200 do. 36½
300 do. 39⅝	800 St. Paul Pf. 70⅜
100 North-west'n Pf. 57⅛	25 D., L. & W. 119½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,R.,'81.120	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65 120⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b. c.119¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.104½	1200 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 63⅜
2,000 C.P.1stS.J.B'r. 93⅜	100 do. u. r. 63⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.105	1000 do. s3. 63¼
16,000 N. W.C.C.G.b3. 86¾	500 do. c. 63¼
5,000 Le. & W.B.con. 96½	100 do. b3. 63⅜
5,000 M.&St.P.C.&F. 81	100 do. s3. 63⅜
4,000 Mil. & St. Paul	1800 do. 63⅜
1st I.&C. D. 97	500 do. 63⅜
6,000 C.,C.,C.&I.b. c.107	100 do. u. r. 63⅜
20 Con.Coal of Md.1st. 48	100 do. b3.u. r. 63½
1900 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 37¾	200 do. b3. 63¼
100 do. b3. 37⅞	100 do. u. r. 63⅜
500 do. 37¾	200 do. 63¼
100 do. 37⅝	100 do. s3. 63¼
100 do. s3. 37⅝	100 do. b3.u. r. 63¼
1100 do. 37¼	400 do. 63¼
300 do. 37⅜	100 Un. Pacific b. c. 71½
1100 do. 37½	100 do. 71⅜
200 do. b3. 37⅜	200 do. 71½
500 do. 37½	100 do. 72¼
600 do. 37⅜	100 do. b3. 71⅞
400 do. 37¼	500 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 39⅝
2100 W. Un. Tel. b. c. 76⅛	100 C.&N.W.Pr.b c.b3. 57
100 do. s3. 76	100 do. 57⅛
300 do. b3. 76⅛	100 do. 57¼
600 do. s3. 76	8 Cen.R.of N. J.b.c.104¾
17 Adams Ex. b. c.102½	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c.106⅛
60 Erie Railway.b. c. 16	20 P., Ft.W.&C.G.b. c. 99¼
300 do. 16⅛	200 Ohio&Miss.b. c.s3. 17½
300 do. b3. 16⅛	58 Del., L. & W.b. c.119¼
200 Mich. Cen. b. c. 58¼	300 do. 119
60 Clev. & Pitts.guar. 90¼	300 Chic.,M.&S.P.Pf.,
200 do. b. c. 90	b. c. s3 70⅛
60 do. 90¼	100 do. b3. 70½
400 C.,M. & St.P.b. c. 36½	300 do. 70⅜
200 do. 36⅝	200 do. b30. 70½
100 do. b3. 36¾	600 do. 70⅜
7 do. 36½	300 do. 69¾
100 do. 36⅝	300 do. 69⅝
500 do. 36⅞	100 H. & St. Jo.b. c.s3. 21⅛
200 do. b3. 37	100 do. 21½
500 do. s3. 36⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 12
100 do. b3. 36⅞	100 do. 12¼
600 do. 36¾	100 do. 12⅜
300 do. 36⅝	100 do. 12¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,C.'81.120⅞	1900 Lake Shore..s3. 63
1,000 M.& E.1st con.106½	200 do. 63⅛
2,000 U. P. 1st 103⅛	500 do. s3. 63¼
1,000 H.&S.Jo.8scon. 83	200 do. s3. 63⅜
2,000 do. 82⅞	100 do. b3. 63½
5,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 40	100 do. 63⅜
10,000 N. J. Cen. Con.107⅛	500 do. 63¼
7,000 do. 107¼	1100 do. 63⅛
100 Consol. Coal. b3. 48	1000 do. 63¼
100 A. & P. Tel. 18½	100 do. b3. 63⅜
300 West. Union..s3. 75⅞	100 Panama 130
1200 do. 76	100 Union Pacific 71⅞
300 do. 75⅞	500 N.WesternPf.s60. 57⅛
400 do. 75¾	50 N. J. Central 104⅛
1100 do. 75⅞	200 Rock Island 106⅛
20 American Ex. 57⅞	500 do. b60.106⅜
100 Erie Railway 16	500 do. 106⅜
700 Pacific Mail 37½	100 St. Paul c. 36⅜
400 do. 37⅝	100 do. 36⅝
600 do. s3. 37½	300 St. Paul Pf. 69⅞
300 do. 37½	500 do. 69¾
100 do. 37⅝	200 Toledo & Wab. 3
300 do. b3. 37⅝	200 Ohio & Miss..b3. 17½
700 do. 37⅝	400 Han. & St. Jo. 21¾
500 Mich. Central 58	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.. 29
100 Pac. R. of Mo. 11¾	

MONDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The prophets of evil who went about on Saturday last with the smile of complacency on their visages and the inevitable "I told you so" on their lips, and whose opinions were faithfully reflected in the financial column of a morning journal yesterday, were anything but jubilant to-day, and were evidently inclined to rate their own fancied prescience at a heavy discount. They had fondly hoped that the break in Pacific Mail and one or two other stocks would precipitate a general decline in prices. The events of to-day show how utterly delusive were their expectations in this respect. Prices from the very opening of business showed an improving tendency that gave unmistakable evidence of a confident feeling. The transactions were large and the improvement ranged from ¼ to 1¾ ⅌ cent., and was accompanied by a sharp advance in the prices of some of the leading railroad mortgages. Lake Shore advanced from 61¾ to 63½, and St. Paul Preferred from 69 to 70½, the highest prices being made at about 1 o'clock. St. Paul Common rose from 36⅛ to 37. The North-western shares were strong, the common advancing to 39¾ and the preferred to 57¼. New-York Central rose to 107⅝, Rock Island to 106⅜, Union Pacific to 72¼, Pacific Mail to 37⅞, Western Union to 76⅛, and Michigan Central to 58¼. Panama declined to 130. At the close St. Paul Preferred and New-York Central showed a decline of ¾ ⅌ cent. from the highest point, but the general list was firm at about the highest prices reached. The total sales for the day amounted to 173,800 shares, of which 80,200 were in Lake Shore, 33,200 in Pacific Mail, 24,500 in Western Union, and 13,400 in Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The money market was easy early in the day at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to borrowers on call, but in the afternoon the demand increased, and some transactions were reported as high as 1-64@1-32 ⅌ diem. The final business was at 7 ⅌ cent. gold. In discounts prime names sold at 6½ to 7½ ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $900,000.

The London market was quiet and securities present[illegible] especial change. Consols closed at 93 9-16 for money, and at 93 13-16 for the account, and United States bonds at 104½ for old 1865s, 107⅝@107¾ for 1867s, 106⅛ for 10-40s, and 105@105⅛ for new 5s. Three months' discounts in the open market are quoted 4⅜ ⅌ cent., the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities being easier at 3¼ ⅌ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet, actual business being at $4 84@$4 84½ for 60 days' bills, and $4 88@$4 88½ for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 85 and $4 89. Gold was dull, the sales having been alternately at 113⅛ and 113. These were the opening and closing quotations. On gold loans the rates ranged from 4 to 7 ⅌ cent. for carrying. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed to date on account of the January interest a little over $10,000,000.

Government bonds were irregular. In the early dealings 1868s, coupon, advanced to 121; but at the close there was a reaction to 120⅜. The other changes were only ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. either way. In railroad mortgages the Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues were especially active and strong, prices advancing ¼ to 1½ ⅌ cent. Union Pacific Firsts declined to 103⅛, and Sinking Funds after rising to 94⅞, receded to 94¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph, convertible, declined to 82⅞. State Bonds were firm, except for Tennessee old, which fell off to 44⅛.

The intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Charles P. Leverich was received with expressions of general regret to-day. Mr. Leverich was for twelve years President of the Bank of New-York, and was highly esteemed in financial circles.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10., 1876.

Gold receipts	$536,520 91
Gold payments	742,479 18
Gold balance	43,880,436 01
Currency receipts	955,292 18
Currency payments	838,633 35
Currency balance	35,294,495 84
Customs	275,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	117
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120	119⅞
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 84¼@$4 84½
New-York Central	107	106⅞
Rock Island	105⅞	106⅜
Pacific Mail	37¼	37⅝
St. Paul	36	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	69	69¾
Lake Shore	61¾	63⅜
North-western	39¼	39⅝
North-western Preferred	56½	57¼
Western Union	75⅜	74⅞
Union Pacific	71½	71⅞
Wabash	3¼	3
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119	119
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Panama	131	130
Erie	15¾	16
Ohio	17¼	17½
C., C. & I. C.	3⅝	3⅝
Harlem	133½	133¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107⅝	106⅞	1,132
Erie	16⅛	15⅞	2,150
Lake Shore	63½	61¾	80,200
Wabash	3⅜	3	370
North-western	39¾	39⅜	1,950
North-western Preferred	57¼	56⅞	1,450
Rock Island	106⅜	106	3,795
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37	36⅛	5,060
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	70½	69	8,370
Pittsburg	90	90	319
Del., Lack. and Western	119	119	408
New-Jersey Central	104	104	258
Michigan Central	58¼	57¾	2,200
Illinois Central	99	99	111
Union Pacific	72¼	71	2,200
C., C. C. & I.	61½	61½	260
Chicago and Alton	100½	100½	235
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¾	21¼	700
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref	29	29	800
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅝	17¼	1,400
Missouri Pacific	12⅜	11½	800
Panama	133	130	100
Western Union	76⅛	75¼	24,500
Atlantic and Pac. Tel	18½	18⅜	1,100
Pacific Mail	37⅞	36⅞	33,200
Quicksilver	18	18	100
A. and P. Preferred	4¾	4⅝	300
Consol. Coal	48	48	270
Amer. Mer. Union Express	58	57⅞	220
United States Express	61½	61½	100
Total sales			173,808

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122⅞	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120	120¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	120⅞	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116¼	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116½	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117¼	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119¾	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120¾	121¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117½	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¾	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117	117⅛

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $310,000 for interest, and $73,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$43,238,000
Gold balances	1,521,601
Currency balances	1,725,642

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$91,039,812
Currency balances	3,826,819
Gold exchanges	10,781,823
Gold balances	1,384,641

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 25	N. Y. 6s, G. Cou. '87.117
Alabama 5s, '86 25	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln. '83.117
Alabama 8s, '86 25	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln. '91.117
Ark. 6s, Funded 38	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 15½
Ark. 7s L.R.&Ft.S.is. 11	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 15½
Ark. 7s, Memp.&L.R. 11	N. C. N. C. R., J.& J. 53
Ark. 7s L.R.P.B.&NO 11	N. C. N.C.R., A.& O. 23
Ark. 7s Miss O&RRiv. 11	N.C.N.C.R.,c.off J&J 35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent'l. 11	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 35
Connecticut 6s 106	N. C. Fund. Act '66. 8
Georgia 6s 99½	N. C. Fund. Act '68. 7
Georgia 7s, new bds.100½	N. C. new bds.J.& J. 7
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 97¼	N. C. new bds.A.& O. 7
Georgia 7s, G'ld bds. 98	N. C. Sp'l Tax class 1 2½
Indiana 5s 100	N. C. Sp'l Tax class 3 2½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..100	Ohio 6s, 1881 103
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.'100	Ohio 6s, 1886 110
Illinois War Loan 100	Rhode Island 6s 105
Kentucky 6s 100½	South Carolina 6s 34½
Louisiana 6s 40	S. C. 6s, J. & J. 34
La. 6s, new bonds 40⅛	S. C. 6s, A. & O. 33½
La. 6s, n. Fl't'g D'bt. 40⅛	S. C. Fund. Act '66.. 34
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 40	S. C. L. C, '89 J. & J. 34
La. 6s, Levee bds 40	S. C. L. C. '89 A. & O. 34
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.103	S. C. 7s of 1888 35
Michigan 6s, '83 104	S. C. Non Fund. bds. 4¾
Michigan 7s, '90 106	Tenn. 6s, old 44⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '76 99⅞	Tenn. 6s, new 42½
Mo. 6s, due in '78 99	Tenn 6s, new, n. s. 42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79 99	Texas 10s of 1876 101
Mo. 6s, due in '83 99¼	Virginia 6s, old 37
Fdg. bs., due '94-'95.102	Va. 6s, new bds. 1866. 38
L'gbs.due'81to'91inc.102⅛	Va. 6s, new bds. 1867. 38
Asy. or Un'y, due '92.102	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 75
H. & St. Jo. due '76. 99½	Va. 6s, ex mat. Cou.. 67½
H. & St. Jo. due '86. 99½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series 46
H. & St. Jo. due '87.101	Va. 6s. Deferred bds. 8⅞
N. Y. Reg B'ty Ln..103½	Dist. of C. 3.65s, 1924. 68⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87.115	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America 148	Gallatin National 125
Butchers' & Drovers 125	German American 77
Central National 99	Imp. and Traders' 190
City 300	Merchants' Ex 100
Commerce 114	Metropolitan 120
First National 200	Nassau 103
Fourth National 93	Republic 88
Fulton 150	Union 142½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134½	136
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅝	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62½
Catawissa Railroad, Pref	42½	42⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	36¼	36⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104¼	104½

The National Fire Insurance Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.* and an extra dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*

The Long Island Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Eight ⅌ Cent.*

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of North America.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were as follows:

December, 1875	$1,279,000
December, 1874	1,370,334
December, 1873	1,116,366
Twelve months, 1875	16,970,018
Twelve months, 1874	14,522,814
Twelve months, 1873	13,919,394

The following is the statement of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's land operations and traffic returns for the month of December:

During the month of December 1,394.93 acres of land were sold for $10,450 32; the cash collected on land contracts was $28,375 14; the traffic on the main line in Illinois was $519,526 44, against $528,837 92 in December, 1874; the traffic of the Iowa lines, (leased at 35 ⅌ cent. of gross receipts,) was $162,571 25, against $151,597 35 in December, 1874; gross traffic, ten months, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, (actual,) $6,422,949 81; gross traffic, two months, November and December, (estimated,) $1,469,951 49; total, $7,892,901 30.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Leather, sides	7,066
B. E. Peas, bags	120	Spirits Turp., bbls	201
Bees-wax, pks	5	Resin, bbls	566
Cotton, bales	5,229	Oil-cake, pks	2,553
Cotton-seed, bags	668	Pork, pks	696
Cotton-s'd-oil, bbls	219	Beef, pks	455
Copper, bbls	52	Cut-meats, pks	1,806
Copper, cakes	109	Grease, pks	29
Dried Fruit, pks	17	Lard, pks	3,285
Eggs, bbls	1,365	Lard, kegs	250
Flour, bbls	21,677	Stearine, pks	155
Wheat, bushels	102,400	Butter, pks	3,092
Corn, bushels	105,070	Cheese, pks	45
Oats, bushels	26,300	Tallow, pks	366
Rye, bushels	294	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Malt, bushels	6,360	Dressed Hogs, No	807
Barley, bushels	19,000	Pea-nuts, bags	929
Grass-seed, bags	208	Pecans, pks	371
Flax-seed, bags	5	Rice, pks	71
Beans, bbls	595	Skins, bales	19
Peas, bushels	43,800	Starch, bxs	50
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Tallow-oil, bbls	24
Corn-meal, bags	632	Tea, half-chests	5
B.W. Flour, pks	115	Tobacco, hhds	235
Hemp, bales	16	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	507
Hops, bales	161	Whisky, bbls	380
Hides, No	398	Wool, bales	47
Hides, bales	1,467	Lead, pigs	2,385

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after and quoted steady at the improvement mentioned in our last, with sales reported of 2,450 bags by the H. A. Holmes, and 5,000 bags by the Chasseur on private terms, (with 5,000 bags by the Peggie reported as taken out of stock,) and 5,000 bags by the Huntress at Baltimore also on private terms.... Other kinds dull, but without quotable alteration in price....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18½c.; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 19c.@20c., and San Domingo, 16c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady for early delivery, on, however, a very slow movement....Ordinary quoted at 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.... Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 830 bales, (of which 670 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 200 bales to shippers, 390 bales to spinners, and 240 bales to speculators.... A livelier inquiry has been reported for forward delivery, but at generally reduced prices. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,300 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were on Saturday evening and 22,400 bales to-day,) with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; February, 13 3-16c.; March, 13 15-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ ℔. on all options except January, which ruled as before....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,229 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 36,707 bales, against 32,085 bales same day last week. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,229 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 36,707 bales, against 32,085 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 58,439 bales, against 48,250 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,540,677 bales, against 2,239,131 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 16,423 bales; to the Continent, 7,025 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 136,417 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 792,116 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged prices, with the main dealings in City Mill Extras, (chiefly for the West Indies and South America.) Holders of really desirable grades have been less urgent in their offerings, particularly of lines of good to choice regular shipping Extras, and the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2, and good to choice Minnesota Extras. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 85@$5 75, mainly at $4 25@$4 75; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 70, chiefly at $5 85@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, mostly at $4 90@$5 15; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6 50, and patent at $6 65@$9 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Wineer) Wheat stock, at $5 35@$6 85, mostly at $5 65@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 13,950 bbls. shipping stock, (of which were 10,750 bbls. City Mill) on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, in the local market, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,075 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour has been in demand at from $4 15@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 320 bbls, chiefly at $5 15@$5 40 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been moderately active at former figures, ranging from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$3 40 for White do., $3@$3 40 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,150 bbls., of which were 500 bbls. very choice Yellow Western at $3 50 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal (in bags) has been quiet, but quoted steady at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice ⅌ 100 ℔....Buck-wheat Flour has been quite dull, $2@$2 40 for State and Pennsylvania ⅌ 100 ℔. ....Oat-meal has been in very limited request in the local market, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic and $6 25@$7 50 for Canada, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, and at the close quoted rather weaker in price, though holders have not been disposed to make concessions. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. Millers have been purchasing with reserve. Most of the business has been in the poorer qualities. Winter Wheat has been in limited request, prime to choice offered sparingly and at very full prices, checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, at $1 15 for ungraded Minnesota Spring, in store, (for milling;) $1 13 for ungraded Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 09½ for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 35 for very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (a small lot;) $1 45 for good White Michigan, (4,000 bushels,) in store; $1 52½ for No. 1 New-York White; and $1 40 for White Canada, in bond....Corn has been more freely dealt in, opening stronger, subsequently yielding slightly in the instance of new, and closing steady. The export demand has been more animated and largely for prime old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, which closed buoyantly....Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels at 67c.@67½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, chiefly at 67c., afloat, and closing at this price, as on Saturday; 66c.@66½c. for Low Grade, do., do.; 58½c.@59c., chiefly at 59c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 66½c.@68c. for new Yellow Western; 73c. for old Yellow Western, in store; 73c.@73½c., closing at 73½c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; 71½c.@72c. for old do., do., in store; 66c.@67c. for new Yellow Southern, chiefly at the latter rate; 64½c.@65c. for poor do., do. Included in the sales were 72,000 bushels old Mixed Western, in store, at 71½c.@72c.; and 48,000 bushels do., do., afloat, at 73c.@73½c., all for export....Rye has been quiet, but held firm[illegible] State quoted at 95c.@97c., from dock and delivered; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., (with higher rates claimed for equal to full boat-loads, to arrive,) and fair to prime Western at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Some prime State, deliverable at Yonkers, reported sold at 98c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been moderately active and quoted strong in price for the better qualities, with sales reported, since our last, of 30,000 bushels, including 9,800 bushels Canada West, at $1 25; 10,000 bushels do., Bay, to arrive in February, at $1 23; 6,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 10; and 4,000 bushels two-rowed do. at 88c. ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been very dull within the (nominal) range of $1 25@$1 45 for fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 15@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and $1@$1 15 for two-rowed do....Canada Peas have been very quiet, with prime, in bond, quoted at $1@$1 02 ⅌ bushel....Buck-wheat has been in very limited demand, with State quoted wholly nominal at 58c.@60c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been more sought after, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 47c. for good No. 2 Chicago; 45c.@47c. for Mixed Western, odd lots; 48½c. for New-York light Mixed; 47½c.@47¾c. for New-York No. 2, (Mixed;) 45¾c. for New-York No. 3, (Mixed;) 49c.@52c. for White State; 47c.@48c. for Mixed State; 47c.@52c. for common to choice White Western....Feed has been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $18@$24 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $19@$22 50 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been quoted firm, on a moderate demand. We quote shipping qualities within range from 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10, ⅌ 100 ℔. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been held quite confidently on a fair inquiry, within the range of 85c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@85c., ⅌ 100 ℔....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 5,802,293 bushels Wheat, 663,982 bushels Corn, 100,741 bushels Rye, 325,191 bushels Barley, 307,438 bushels Malt, 1,080,300 bushels Oats, and 4,266 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,284,211 bushels, as against 8,531,383 bushels last Monday, and 5,991,674 bushels Jan. 11, 1875.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been salable and firm; prime to choice qualities attracting most attention. We quote within the range of 52c.@60c. for good to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy; sales reported of 280 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 55c.@60c. for prime to choice ⅌ gallon....Other kinds have been very dull in the wholesale line and quite nominal as to values. Job lots of Porto Rico sold at 42c.@48c.; Barbados at 39c.@40c.; Demerara at 36c.@40c. ⅌ gallon....Syrups have been in fair request within the range of 37½c.@60c. for Sugar, chiefly at 40c.@47½c. for home use; 35c.@45c. for Molasses, and 55c.@62c. for Corn.... Sugar-house Molasses has been lightly dealt in within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately inquired for within the range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been in light demand at $2 12@$2 37 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch has been very dull at $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 38½c.@39c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 60 bbls. at 39c.; also, 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 40c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand, closing at 7⅝c.@7¾c., in bulk, and 10¾c., in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, at 7⅝c....Refined has been very quiet here, with early delivery quoted firmer at the close up to 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha nominal....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close, 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; sales, 8,000 bbls. at 13½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13½c.@13⅝c.

PROVISIONS—More demand has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, chiefly for Mess, for export, at steadier prices. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 785 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75@$21....Western Prime Meats quoted at $19@$19 50; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ⅌ bbl., but quiet. Sales, 70 bbls. Extra Prime, $19 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been less sought after, with January options quoted nominally at $20 85 asked; February options at the close at $20 80@$20 85, and March at $20 95. ....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., February option, at $20 80, and 250 bbls., April, at $21 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired for, with City quoted down to 9¼c.@10¼c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10½c.; Western medium, 9c.; poor to fair do., 8½c.@8¾c. Sales include 1 car-load of Western, 220 ℔. average, to arrive, at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.... Cut-meats have been moderately active, and quoted in instances somewhat firmer....Sales have been reported of 30,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 ℔., at 11c.; 10,000 ℔. do., 11 ℔., on private terms; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 ℔., at 11¾c.; 10 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.; 500 bxs. Long Cut Hams, (Western delivery,) at 11c. ⅌ ℔., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range.... ....We quote fresh Hams, in bulk, 11½c.@11¾c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10¼c.@12¾c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅜c.@8½c. for prompt and 8c. for January deliveries. ....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 ℔. average, quoted at 12½c....Dry salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7½c....Bacon has been more sought after and held more firmly, with City Long Clear quoted at 11c.; Western Long Clear at 11c. Sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c. And for Western delivery, sales have been reported of 2,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c.; 100 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅝c.; and 500 bxs. Long Clear at 10⅛c. ⅌ ℔....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11c., and for January and February delivery quoted at 11¼c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11½c....And for Western delivery. Long Clear quoted at 10¼c.; Short Clear at 10½c., and Short Rib at 10½c., and Cumberlands at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Western Lard has been moderately active, but quoted a shade easier....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 400 tcs. prime at 12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 50 tcs. very choice, in lots, at 13c.... And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c.@13c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 2,000 tcs., February, at 13⅛c., closing at 13⅛c. asked; 1,750 tcs., March, at 13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c. asked. ....City Lard has been in less request, with sales reported of 65 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12⅞c.@13c.; and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12½c. ⅌ ℔....Refined Lard has been inactive, with sales reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13¼c., and for West Indies at 12⅝c. ⅌ ℔....Beef has been comparatively dull at from $12@$12 50 for Extra, and $10@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....And Tierce Beef has been in demand, and quoted thus: Primo Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30@$31 50....Beef Hams have been in fair request at $21 50@$22 50 for Western. Sales have been made of 200 bbls. for Western delivery on private terms....The finest makes of Butter have been in demand, and quoted about steady. Most other kinds have been quite moderately sought after, and quoted weak in price. We quote from 20c.@30c. for ordinary to prime State; 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy do.; 14c.@32c. for very poor to fancy Western, and 20c.@25c. for fair to very choice Rolls....Cheese has been in some request, with the main call for the better qualities at former rates. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¼c. for good to fancy State Factory, (the latter offered with reserve,) and 8½c.@12½c. for good to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been moderately sought after at 28c.@32c. for fair to very choice fresh stock, and 24c.@27c. for limed....Tallow has been quoted weaker in price, on a less active demand, with sales of 139,000 ℔. fair to choice at 9¼c.@9½c., of which were 100,000 ℔. City at 9½c.... Stearine inactive, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.; choice City, 13¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in limited demand, but without important change as to price; quoted at $2, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 ℔....A more confident inquiry has been noted for the best samples of Clover-seed, mainly for export, at firmer prices. Prime to choice State Clover quoted firm at 13½c.@14c., with fancy State at 13⅞c.@14c.; prime Western do. at 13c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported of 600 bags choice State at 13¾c.; 150 bags fancy do. at 13⅞c.; 70 bags State at 13½c.; 20 bags do. at 13⅜c.; 30 bags at 13c., and 92 bags Western at 13c. ⅌ ℔....Timothy very dull, yet wholly nominal; quoted at $2 40@$3, from cars and store, ⅌ bushel....Rough Flax also nominal at $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hemp-seed quiet at $1 90@$1 95, currency, ⅌ bushel....Canary-seed has been in rather light demand within the range of $7 75@$9 25....Rape-seed, $2 62½@$2 75 ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, since our last, on the basis of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining Cuba. Sales, 27 hhds. and 26 bxs. New-Orleans at 8c.; and 600 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔....Refined unaltered.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls. at $1 11½ ⅌ gallon, showing a slight decline.

FREIGHTS—A much more active inquiry prevailed for room for Grain, particularly by steam for Liverpool, with berth rates at the close quoted stronger. The offerings of Flour were moderate, mainly for London and Liverpool, at steady figures. General cargo movements (including Cotton and Provisions) were slow, and rates quoted essentially unchanged. Vessels for Petroleum were in less request, with rates quoted about as before....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 110 tons Heavy Goods, reported at 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton; and 12,000 Staves, (of recent shipment,) on private terms; and, by steam, 2,300 bales Cotton (of through freight) at ⅜d.@13-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 104,000 bushels Grain, including 32,000 bushels at 8½d., 64,000 bushels do. at 8¾d., and 8,000 bushels do. at 9d., closing at the latter rate, ⅌ 60 ℔.: also, (rumored,) 40,000 bushels do. at 9d.@9⅛d. ⅌ 60 ℔., vessel to go to store; 50 tons Oil-cake at 26s. 3d.; 550 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 40s.@45s. ⅌ ton, and 160 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. Also, the British steam-ship Statesman, 1,219 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo by Charles L. Wright & Co....For London, by sail, 4,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and, by steam, 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@50s.; 300 bbls. Pork and 200 bxs. Bacon (of through freight) at 50s. and 60s., respectively, ⅌ ton; 500 bales Hops (via Southampton) at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔., and 200 tcs. Beef at 9s. ⅌ tierce....For Hull, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 35s.; 25 tons Leather at 8s. ⅌ ton; and 8,000 bushels Canada Oats, (of through freight,) at 7d. ⅌ 32 ℔....For Penzance, a British bark, 275 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, reported at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Dublin, a British brig, 249 tons, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Austrian bark, 802 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d., and £15, gratuity; another, 547 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d., and a Norwegian bark, 449 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do. at 7s., (with long lay days.)....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 200 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; also a Norwegian bark, 742 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.; another, 738 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from do., and a German bark, with about 3,900 bbls. do., from do., at the same rate. ....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 890 tons, hence, with general cargo, including (mainly) Grain at about 17c. ⅌ bushel; Tobacco, Staves, &c., at proportionate rates; also, an American bark, 506 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms, quoted at $47 50@$50....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. ....For Cape Town, a Swedish bark, 537 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Hayti, an American schooner, about 1,400 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $800....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,425....For San Francisco, a ship, 1,575 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Charleston, a schooner, 238 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and back with Pine Lumber, at $9, to New-York, or $9 50 to a Sound port....For New-York, a schooner, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $500; another, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 50; and three schooners, from Parker's Head, reported at 90c. ⅌ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1876.

After a comparatively light run of horned Cattle during the latter days of this past week, and a moderate run on this forenoon, trade was fair, without any advance in prices. The herds to hand ranged from coarse to choice, and were all sold off by noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 10c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 12 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 7c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4¼ to 8 cwt. Bulls on live weight sold at $4 ⅌ cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Mich Cows sold at $55@$65 ⅌ head, Calves included. Grass Calves sold on a moderate demand at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔.; also, at $10@$12 25 ⅌ head; Yearlings at $18@$22 ⅌ head. Sheep were easy of sale at 4¾c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs in brisk demand at 7c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs were held on sale. City Dressed opened with a downward tendency, on heavier receipts than have been reported for several days past, at 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 120 Common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 78 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 50 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; also sold on commission 2 State Oxen at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 19 State Oxen at 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 9 to 10 cwt.; 2 State Bulls, live weight 1,200 ℔. ⅌ head, at 4c. ⅌ ℔. T. Gillis sold for self 35 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 9 to 12 cwt.; for W. H. Mack, 63 Ohio Steers, from common to choice, from 10¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery and Goff 125 Kentucky Steers from 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔.; general sales at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Hasbury & Co. 87 common Illinois Steers, with a fair top, at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 65 mixed Kentucky Cattle, from 10¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7 to 8½ cwt., strong; 96 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 Kentucky fair Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., with a fraction off ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong. A. N. Monroe sold for self 15 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt., scant; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 101 State Sheep, weight 7,680 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 236 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,950 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 21 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,850 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 703 Ohio Sheep, weight 63,900 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Ohio Sheep for $6; 13 Ohio Sheep at $5 ⅌ head; 167 Canada Sheep, weight 14,790 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 94 Canada Sheep, weight 9,320 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 68 Canada Sheep, weight 8,890 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 16 State Lambs, weight 1,340 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 16 Canada Lambs, weight 1,340 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 43 Canada Lambs, weight 2,900 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 102 State Ewes, weight 8,190 ℔., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 417 State Sheep, weight 27,750 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 98 State Sheep, weight 7,220 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 93 State Sheep, weight 7,630 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 94 State Sheep, weight 7,780 ℔., at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 6 Yearlings at $22 ⅌ head; 16 Yearlings at $18 ⅌ head; 74 Grass Calves, weight 18,816 ℔., at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 meal-fed Calf, weight 600 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 16 Grass Calves at $10 ⅌ head; 40 Grass Calves at $12 25 ⅌ head. P. McCabe sold 6 Cows at $55 ⅌ head; 3 Cows at $65 ⅌ head; 10 Cows at $60@$75 ⅌ head, Calves always included. J. Kirby sold 95 Illinois Sheep, weight 7,280 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 238 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,110 ℔., at $5 70 ⅌ cwt.; 108 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,900 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 187 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,050 ℔., at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 171 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,090 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 206 State Sheep, weight 16,500 ℔., at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 66 State Sheep, weight 5,590 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 180 State Sheep, weight 15,150 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 183 State Sheep, weight 17,820 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 53 State Lambs, weight 3,840 ℔., at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 42 Canada Lambs, weight 3,730 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 180 ℔., at 10½c. ⅌ ℔. S. McGraw sold 5 Veals, weight 690 ℔., also, 208 sheep, weight 13,890 ℔.; terms not obtained.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid held on sale 130 Ohio Hogs. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Duffy 89 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Herrenden & Co., 33 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for C. Trusdall, 18 mixed Ohio Cattle, from 8¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4½ to 10 cwt; for S. T. Enoch, 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Kim & Co., 48 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for B. Salter, 63 fair Kentucky Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co., 44 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt; for A. Gillespie, 92 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler, Havens & Co. 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for C. Haass, 44 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; for J. Helm, 49 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Reynolds, 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 38 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 8 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for S. Barter 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Riley 16 Kentucky Oxen at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for C. Briggs 19 Cherokee Steers at 7c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¼ cwt.; for Pfeifer & Co., 33 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt., for M. B. Doty, 13 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,400 ℔., at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Co. 49 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Kahn, 17 still-fed Oxen at 9½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Strauss & Stern, 33 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,230 ℔., at $6 93¾ ⅌ cwt.; 185 State Sheep, weight 18,910 ℔., at $6 70 ⅌ cwt.; also sold for week ending Jan. 8, 1876, 4,153 Sheep for $25,342 45; average ⅌ head, $5 10. Kase & Pidcock sold 208 State Sheep, weight 16,980 ℔., at $6 30 ⅌ cwt.; 105 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,330 ℔. at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 162 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,680 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,710 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 483 Ohio Sheep, weight 44,210 ℔., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 139 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,600 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 10, 1876: 2,355 head of horned Cattle, 37 Cows, 360 Veals and Calves, and 6,367 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 8, 1876: 3,239 head of Sheep and Lambs, 45 Cows, 121 Veals and Calves, 22 Yearlings. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,732 Sheep and Lambs, 93 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 8, 1876: 9,387 head of Hogs, 871 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,657 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 8, 1876: 5,047 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 10,513 Sheep and Lambs, 12,041 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,849 head of horned Cattle, 4,066 Sheep and Lambs, 5,036 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market active and firm and ⅛c.@¼c. higher; sales of Cherokees to fair Natives at $2 25@$5; good half-fattened and smooth Steers at $4@$4 50; smooth well-fattened Native Steers at $4 25@$5 25; shipments, 490 head. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market active, strong, and 5c.@10c. higher; sales of Packers at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7 20; shipping at $7 25@$7 35; closed strong with all sold; shipments, 2,100 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market active and ⅛c.@¼c. higher; sales of common to choice at $3 50@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Spring, 97⅛c., spot; 97⅜c., February; 98⅜c., March; $1 04¾, May; Rejected, 65¾c. Corn in good demand and higher; No. 2, 43¾c., spot; 42⅝c. bid February; 45⅝c.@45¾c., May; new Rejected, 35½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 20⅛c.@30¼c., spot; 30½c., February. Rye firm at 66c.@66½c. Barley—Demand active; prices advanced at 81c., spot; 81½c.@82c., January; 78¾c., February. Cloverseed dull at $7 30@$7 45. Timothy dull at $2 05@$2 45. Dressed Hogs active, firm, and higher at $8@$8 25. Pork opened active, but closed dull at $19 27½@$19 30, spot; $19 40@19 42½, February; $19 67½@$19 70, March. Lard steady and firm at $12 32½@$12 35, spot; $12 40@$12 42½, February; $12 60, March. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c. Whisky inactive and lower at $1 08. Receipts—54,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 675 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat higher at 97½c., January; 97¾c., February. Corn a shade higher at 44¼c.@44⅜c., January; 43⅛c.@43¼c., February. Oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 28@$1 30. Corn—Demand active at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 78c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $20@$20 25. Lard opened firm, but closed dull and lower; Steam, $12 25@$12 30; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c., cash; 8½c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., cash; 11½c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; also sales of Short Rib Middles at 10⅜c., February. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Green Meats steady, with a moderate demand. Shoulders, $6 90@$7 12½; Sides, $9 87½@$10; Hams, $10 50@$11. Whisky very firm; holders are asking rates; sales at $1 08. Butter dull, but unchanged. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; common to good Light, $6 85@$7 10; fair to good Packing, $7 20@$7 40; choice Heavy, $7 45@$7 50; Receipts, 10,805 head; Shipments, 254 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Stocks in store and afloat—1,561,150 bushels Wheat, 45,367 bushels Corn, 112,523 bushels Oats, 141,034 bushels Barley, 25,643 bushels Rye, 990 bushels Peas, 29,798 bushels Malt; total, 1,916,505 bushels. Receipts—6,100 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 38,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,100 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 38,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Flour firm; new process tending upward; 650 bbls. changed hands, all grades, unvaried quotations. Grain neglected; quotations entirely nominal. Pork dull at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1@$1 20. Corn dull at 44c.@45c. Oats quiet but firm at 38c.@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c., all loose, partly cured. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky and Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Jan. 10.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; extra do., $1 55. Corn steady; new Western Mixed, 68c.; old do., 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 10; No. 2 Bay at $1 16; No. 1 Canada at $1 23@$1 25. Corn-Meal, $30 for bolted, and $29 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Ship-stuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $23@26.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 19,383 bales; gross, 20,266 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 287,083 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominal at 35c. Resin strong at $1 50 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, Monday, Jan. 10, with the following sales:

By William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, one five-story brown-stone front French flat house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth avenue, sold for $26,630 to C. F. Sandford, plaintiff in the legal action.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 96.2, on East Fifth street, south side, 204 feet west of Second avenue, sold for $12,850 to Jean De Krone.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, L. B. Prince, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 8 Bayard street, north side, 100.7 feet east of Chrystie street, sold for $16,910 to S. Rosenback, plaintiff in the suit.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 103.9 feet east of Sixth avenue, sold for $6,300 to George R. Thury, plaintiff.

The remaining sales noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of the house and lot No. 319 East Sixtieth street, adjourned to to-day; sale by R. V. Harnett of a building and lot on Reade street, west of Church street, adjourned to the 22d inst.; sale by William Kennelly of leasehold property on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-third street, and leasehold property on the same avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street, adjourned to the 24th inst.; sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of two lots on East Sixty-first street, east of Fifth avenue, adjourned to April 15; sale by Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Fifty-fifth street, east of Lexington avenue, case settled and property withdrawn, and sale by Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, west of Broadway, foreclosure proceedings also arranged and property withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are the following:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Trustee's sale, by order of William H. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of twenty-two valuable lots, comprised in the block between East One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, beginning 80 feet east of Avenue A, and embracing the entire front on the East River between the streets named, with wharf and dock privileges. Also Assignee's sale, under the direction of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., of the five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 319 East Sixtieth street, north side, 350 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 88.5, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 65 feet west of Third avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John H. Hobart, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 230 feet east of Third avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Merchant, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 303 by 200 by 325 by 200, on Sheridan street, north-west corner of Newall avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JAN. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brown-stone-front French flat house and lot, West 56th st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20.10x100.5 $26,630

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 5th st., s. s., 204 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 21x96 $12,850

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 8 Bayard st., n. s., 100.7 ft. e. of Chrystie st., lot 25x75 $16,910

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 74 West 125th st., s. s., 103 9 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 18.9x100.11 $6,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

29th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9; Hirsh Frank and wife to Michael Sheehy	$28,250
118th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x100.10; Charles Dusenbury to Thomas Dusenbury	6,300
3d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 104th st., 25x80; Alexander H. Wallis, Referee, to Andres Dold	11,650
52d st., s. s., 332 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5, Justinus Volk and wife to Catherine Siebert	9,000
55th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.5; Mary A. Vega and husband to Christian Biinn	13,000
145th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; Patrick E. Gordon and wife to Michael Ash	1,250
112th st., s. s., 211.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.11; Bridget Corcoran to Mary Madden	4,000
58th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.11; John D. Crummings and wife to Thomas Crummins	23,000
Washington av., s. e. s., 50x137, also Washington av., 50x150, (24th Ward;) James Armstrong to W. S. Smith	nom.
50th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; Joseph M. Koehler to Hermann Koehler	nom.
8th st., n. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 27.6x112.10; George Meir and wife Catharina to George Zimmermann	23,500
2d av., s. w. corner 46th st., 25x75; Anna M. Meyer, Executrix, to Mesa M. Kuehn and others	nom.
Church st., No. 185, e. s. 103.1½ ft. s. of White st., 25.2x75; Mayer Rosenthal and wife to David Dinkelspiel	38,000
19th st., s. s., 297.2 ft. w. of 7th av., 15.5x92; Peter Stephan and wife to Patrick K. Matthews	10,780
Washington av., s. e. s., 50x137, also Washington av., w. s., 50x150, (24th Ward;) W. S. Smith to Georgia C. Armstrong	nom.
Lexington av., w. s., 138.3 ft. w. of 30th st., 19.9x64; Anna E. Smallwood to Samuel B. Smallwood	20,000
2d av., s. e. corner 29th st., 20x98.9x irregular; Edward H. Shell, Referee, to John B. Harvey	68,000
42d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x95.9; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Hannah Levinthal	3,750
130th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 16x99.11; Elizabeth Ann Sheehy to John B. Harrison	12,000
147th st. and 149th st., e. of 10th av., irregular, ¼ part of; Howard W. Coates to Joseph H. Godwin, Jr.	nom.
5th av., w. s., 48.5 ft. n. of 57th st., 27x100; Thomas J. O'Reilly and others to Mary A. Wray	105,000
5th av., n. e. corner 54th st., 25.5x100; Jacob Vanderpoel and wife to William Rockefeller	65,000
11th av., n. w. corner 43d st., 25.5x100; John A. Schulte to Anna C. Gerdemann	15,000
11th av., same property; Herman H. Gerdemann and wife to John A. Schulte	14,500
Springfield st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of Washington av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Samuel Wilson and wife to August Meise	700

LEASES.

Broadway, w. s., and e. s. of 7th av., between 41st and 42d st., Rossmore Hotel, 10 years; George Ross to Charles E. Leland	$20,000 to $35,000
No. 234 East 55th st., store floor, 5 years; Joseph Dollgor to Louis Miller, per month	90
No. 23 East 37th st., 1 year and 7 months; O. W. Josiyn to Charles Unger	6,000
No. 420½ 6th av., 5 years; Jacob Bookman to Jacob Lauermann	900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON SQUARE.

For sale, the elegant house south-east corner Madison square and 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot (25x98.9) adjoining in the rear, on which is a first-class fire-proof stable and coach-house; the furniture, which is very handsome and is adapted for the house, will be sold with it if desired.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE
By
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.:

Madison av. corner, near 37th st., extra wide and elegant.
No. 238 Madison av., extra wide and elegant.
No. 254 Madison av., (new.)
No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear.
No. 18 East 40th st., (30 feet wide.)
No. 11 East 36th st., extra wide, with stable.
Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., extra wide.
56th st., close to 5th av., a beautiful house.
No. 20 West 39th st., 22 feet wide.
Park av., near 38th st., a beautiful house.
38th st., close to 5th av., full size, with extension.
No. 40 West 57th st., elegant.
No. 31 5th av., 26 feet wide.
No. 59 5th av.

Also,
a large number of other first-class houses at bargains. For permits and full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR SALE an elegant house on Madison square.
An extra wide corner on Madison av., on the hill.
A corner on 5th av., near 34th st., extra size.
A fine 37½ feet house in 36th st., with stable adjoining; lot 50x98.9.

ALSO,
No. 45 East 25th st.; No. 9 West 36th st.; No. 14 East 37th st.; No. 7 West 37th st.; No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear; No. — West 38th st., with dining-room extension; No. 20 West 39th st.; No. 18 East 40th st.; No. 4 East 42d st.; No. 27 West 45th st.; No. 8 East 45th st.; No. 34 West 46th st.; No. 44 West 47th st.; No. 19 East 48th st.; Nos. 178, 238, 254 Madison av., and Nos. 39 and 63 Park av.

Apply for permits and further information at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

RIVER FRONT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for twenty-one years, with immediate possession. —A plot of seventy-five unincumbered lots below 59th st., near the river, with 400 feet water-front running to the bulkhead line; all riparian rights paid for and secured by conveyance from the State and City many years since; terms easy. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, NEAR POST OFFICE—A first-class store and extra-sized lot, with two fronts; early possession; terms all cash, or a large part can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANTLY FULLY-FURNISHED four-story, medium-sized, basement house, 9th st., near 5th av., for sale low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE AND ELEGANT house No. 264 5th av., south-west corner of 29th st. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to E. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY—A large and valuable rice plantation near Darien, Ga. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF HERMAN UHL, Esq., RECEIVER OF THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
$71,000 Town of East Chester 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bond.
$7,500 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,500 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bond.
$15,000 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,500 Town of Westchester 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Town of Westchester 7 per cent. Bonds.
$24,000 City of Yonkers 7 per cent. Bonds.
Full particulars at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS H. PRATT, bankrupt.—No. 5,697.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Montclair, N. J., on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of January, 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., the house and lot situated on the south side of Bay Lane, immediately east from and adjoining the Montclair Railway, said lot being about fifty (50) feet front and about ninety (90) feet deep, running to a point in the rear.
Dated New-York, 24th December, 1875.
d28-law3wTu* JOHN SILSBY, Assignee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE LOW—ADjoining Park av., Murray Hill, on 35th st., desirable medium-size four-story brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 5TH AV., MURRAY HILL.—An elegantly-furnished corner house on 5th av., above 36th st.; will be rented to a private family only for one or two years; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, No. 38 East 14th st., 26x130 feet, and L on University place. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FLAT, NO. 1,035 6TH AV., TO LET—FIVE rooms on second story, with all improvements; only one other family (American) in building; rent, $30. Apply to J. ARRELL, No. 913 6th av.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story and high basement house No. 47 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE.—BARgains. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; also flats and rooms.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 35 Union square, Broadway, 33x112 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 115 AND 117 FULton street; double building, fifty-two feet front on Fulton st., extending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing-house. Apply at No. 1 Platt st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS store, basement, and sub-cellar No. 448 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway; store, 25x80; basement and sub-celler, 25 by about [illegible]0 feet; well-lighted and dry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 8 WARREN ST., NEAR BROADWAY, first floor, with basement and subcellar; good location for boot and shoe house or hardware business; possession 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of GREGORY & COMPANY, expires this day in accordance with limitation. (Signed,) DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
CHAS. E. GREGORY,
BENJAMIN GREGORY,
DAVID H. GREGORY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 31, 1875.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, BENJAMIN GREGORY and DAVID H. GREGORY will, as partners, continue the business under the same firm name.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of S. A. BEEKMAN & CO., having been dissolved by the death of B. F. BEEKMAN, the special partner, as well as by its own limitation, the undersigned hereby announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of S. A. BEEKMAN & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale, at wholesale, of straw goods, their manufactory being at Franklin, Mass., and their sales-room, as formerly, at No. 537 Broadway, New-York City.
S. A. BEEKMAN,
J. P. FARMER,
E. H. SHERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1876.
MR. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, OF NEW-YORK, retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.
Mr. EGISTO P. FABBRI, heretofore of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, New-York, becomes this day a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LAWSON & GRANBERY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAN. 10, 1876.
SAMUEL LAWSON,
THEODORE GRANBERY.
Mr. LAWSON will continue the business at No. 63 Nassau st.
Mr. GRANBERY will conduct coral importing and manufacturing jewelry at No. 24 John st.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN FORMED this day between CHARLES W. HAYNES and FRANK B. PALMER, to do business as Manufacturers' Agents, at No. 38 Howard st., New-York.
CHARLES W. HAYNES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876. FRANK B. PALMER.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
CHARLOTTES, two dozen and over, 72 cents.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITIZEN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILity, would like to take charge of an estate, if the same is of such magnitude as to warrant the payment of a liberal compensation. Address M. F. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$2,500.—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS amount and good references, can engage as partner in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address L. R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS afforded in connection with an established banking-house in this City. Box No. 6, *Evening Post*, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.
Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons hav[illegible] claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City [illegible] New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vou[illegible] thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth ave[illegible] the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of Novemb[illegible]
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZA[illegible]
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, [illegible]
n23-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIO[illegible] PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANU[illegible] NO. [illegible] FULTON ST.—Special attention given [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLA[illegible] LAID with tiles; also, ma[illegible] elegant designs; prices very [illegible] West [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Home—A Quiet Family—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Widow Hunt, &c.—Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Charles Parsloe, Miss Mary Stuart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Harlequin: Demon Statue, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Nimble Nip—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. John E. Owens.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies	(per annum)	$7 50
Ten Copies	(per annum)	12 50
Twenty Copies	(per annum)	22 00
Thirty Copies	(per annum)	30 00

And One Extra Copy to Each Club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6:30 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

As an offset to Mr. Payne's Finance bill, which we notice elsewhere, but which has not yet been introduced, Mr. Fernando Wood has submitted his plan for inflating the currency under pretense of providing for resumption. Mr. Wood proposes to make the unissued seven hundred millions of four per cent. bonds a "basis" for the issue of Treasury notes in lieu of the present legal tenders and national bank currency. Whatever else that plan may involve, it would at least procure the release of the entire amount of legal-tender notes which the national banks are now required to hold as a reserve. In other words, the amount of national bank notes actually in circulation would be increased by from eighty to a hundred millions of new Government notes. Mr. Wood's hostility to the sinking fund appears in his bill in a very decided form. He proposes to do away with that fund till resumption shall have been accomplished, and afterward to create a new one by annual contributions of one-half of the surplus revenues. So far as can be judged from the brief abstract of the bill, it looks like a transparent piece of demagogism, in every way worthy of its author.

There was a lively personal encounter in the House of Representatives yesterday between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Randall over the disposal of the Amnesty bill. Mr. Randall had the worst of the argument, and suffered ignominious defeat in the conflict of parliamentary tactics. He was sustained by his party in shutting off debate on his Amnesty bill, and secured 172 votes in its favor, to 97 votes against it. But the majority fell short of the two-thirds vote required to pass a bill for the removal of political disabilities, and Mr. Blaine found an opportunity to make a motion to reconsider the vote. When the Speaker was about to put that motion to the House, Mr. Blaine informed him that he proposed to discuss the motion to reconsider, and thus succeeded in opening the debate which the Democrats had determined should not take place. Confidence in Mr. Randall's talents for parliamentary leadership has been considerably impaired by his conspicuous failure of yesterday, and another aspirant for the position which Mr. Morrison seems disposed to fill by deputy has appeared in the person of Mr. S. S. Cox. At this rate, Mr. Fernando Wood will have an early chance of regaining his lost influence in the House.

There appears to be some apprehension on the part of the organs of Gov. Tilden that the Legislature will make inquiry into the doings of the Canal Commission. A long letter appeared in one of these papers on Saturday last, in defense of the methods by which the commission pursued its investigations, but its appearance at this time suggests the suspicion which attaches to premature excuses. There is nothing said in this defense about the labors of Mr. Magone other than as a cross-examiner of marvelous genius; nothing about his devoting day after day during the Fall campaign to dictating campaign letters, or employing the paid servants of the commission in the preparation of political documents and other campaign work; but it is related that the commission sat every day from 9 till 4, intermitting only Sundays; and that Mr. Bigelow's rounded sentences in the drafts of the reports were subjected to the criticism of his practical associates, and that Mr. Orr was an examiner who came to be as great a terror to witnesses as Mr. Magone. All this is very well in its way, and will reflect honor on Gov. Tilden and the Canal Commission when the facts are laid before the Legislature.

Col. Scott's railroad schemes display a breadth of grasp which is simply astounding. They involve nothing less than propositions to cover the whole of the South-western States, and to cross the Territories with railroads built with Government money. The supplement of his Texas and Pacific Railroad bill, recently introduced in the House, authorizes first, the construction of a line from Sherman, in the north-eastern corner of Texas, across the State south-westwardly to a point at or near El Paso, and thence across New-Mexico, Arizona, and California to San Diego on the Pacific coast; it further authorizes the Atlantic and Pacific Road, owned by Mr. Scott, to extend its line from Vinita in the Indian Territory, south-west to some unknown point in northern Texas, where it is to intersect with the Texas Pacific. Besides this, three other railroad companies, of which two are yet unincorporated and unnamed, are to construct lines which, starting from the eastern terminus of the Pacific Road, are to run south-east via Shreveport to New-Orleans; eastward across Louisiana to Vicksburg, and north-east across Arkansas to Memphis. These roads are to have the bonds guaranteed, under the same conditions as those of the Atlantic and Pacific and Texas and Pacific. How many miles of road this gigantic scheme embraces cannot be accurately determined, with the information at present vouchsafed to us as to the lines to be followed; but as the eastern and western terminal points are on the ninety-fifth and one hundred and seventeenth meridians, respectively, it may be safely estimated that the direct line, exclusive of branches, will exceed 1,400 miles in length.

As the line runs through one of the most desolate and barren sections of the United States, and for hundreds of miles over a country which never has been, and probably never will be, settled—for it is almost destitute of water—the only reason for building the road must be that it will pay Col. Scott to do it. He may want a connection with the Pacific coast for the Pennsylvania Road, but this alone would not be a sufficient inducement to enter on so vast a scheme. It is proposed that the Government shall guarantee bonds at five per cent., and running fifty years, for every mile of road built, besides making a large land grant. The cost of building a road through such a country as that which this proposed line is to cross, does not exceed $1,600 a mile, on the most liberal estimate; and there are few contractors who would not undertake the work at $1,400. What is the reason for asking for $35,000 a mile? We must leave Col. Scott to answer the conundrum.

> "It is sad to learn that 'Merry Christmas' is kept in England at some expense to the Ten Commandments. The London papers complain that all the holly-trees in the New Forest, where there are more holly-trees than in all the rest of England put together, are systematically stripped by poachers at Christmas. One gentleman bewails in print the destruction of a holly-tree 'twenty feet high, of fine pyramidal shape, and covered with berries, which, standing on his grounds near the road, was robbed to a bare bole, all the branches and head cut off, and merely the stem left.' This comes of Dickens and his sentimental preaching."—*New-York World.*

The correspondent of the English paper would not be much surprised at the wholesale spoliation of holly-trees if he had been aware of a little transaction which went on in this City last Christmas. A storekeeper took it into his head to order from England "a *little* holly and mistletoe," and found a few weeks afterward a large package containing upward of *two tons* of these plants consigned to him. Of course, the berries and leaves were all withered, nobody wanted the dry twigs, and the two tons of "Christmas greens" were left unsold. There ought to be some way of punishing the barbarians who thus despoil some of the most beautiful work with which nature adorns the earth in Winter.

English holders of Virginia bonds have made a proposition of adjustment which has just been laid before the Legislature of that State. The non-consolidated debt amounts to ten million dollars. On this the interest, payable in currency, at ten per cent. per annum, is six hundred thousand dollars. The consolidated debt is twenty million dollars, on which the annual interest, at the same rate, is twelve hundred thousand dollars, currency. It is proposed to reduce the interest on the non-consolidated debt to three per cent., payable in gold, and that on the consolidated, or tax-receivable, debt to four and a half per cent., in gold. Reckoning the premium on gold at fifteen, this would effect a total saving on the annual interest of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. As the gold premium should hereafter be below, rather than above the figure quoted, the people of Virginia may expect a larger saving if this scheme is adopted. The offer is made through Gen. Richard Taylor, and it excites a very lively intererest in Virginia. Some of the newspapers go so far as to say that the State must accept these terms or repudiate.

Mr. August Belmont ought to be good Democratic authority, and this is what he says about the causes which led to the defeat of Tammany Hall at the last election: "I don't think the Democratic party was beaten on that ground," (because of the reduction of the laborers' wages.) "I think the cause was the mistakes made by the leaders. I think Kelly made a frightful mistake in going against Recorder Hackett, and when I say this I must also state that Mr. Kelly is a friend of mine." There will be some curiosity to see how the daily and weekly organs of Tammany Hall will deal with the statement of this eminent Democratic authority.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC FINANCE BILL.

At last we have received from Washington a definite announcement of what the Democratic leaders in the House will, we presume, call a financial policy. The bill, which is accredited to Mr. Payne, of Ohio, was duly approved at the conference on Saturday night, and must stand as representing the purposes of the party in their present condition. It is very much what might have been expected from any attempt to bring together the discordant and widely-opposed factions of the Democracy. It is, as was inevitable, a compound of apparent concessions to the repudiators on the one hand and the sound business men of the community upon the other. To the former is given the repeal of the Resumption act of last year; to the latter is offered a provision for accumulating gold in the Treasury and in the vaults of the banks. But it is hardly necessary to point out that, while the concession to the inflationists is substantial, and, if once granted, would be practically irretrievable, the concession to business men is a hollow pretense. The effect of Mr. Payne's bill is, in point of fact, repudiation. The repeal of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, must, under any circumstances, be repudiation, unless accompanied by measures calculated to bring about resumption more speedily and surely. That bill was a pledge of the Government of the highest possible authority that resumption should take place at a fixed period. It is impossible to conceive of a promise by a Government more explicit, more binding, or of greater importance to the country. The pledge was given by a majority of both houses of Congress and approved by the President, and since the passage of the bill the question has gone distinctly before the people in nearly all the more important States of the Union. Directly or indirectly, the pledge has been approved by the results of the State elections last Fall. Where, as in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the repeal of the act was proposed by the Democrats, they were defeated, while in such States as New-York and those of New-England, both parties professed to uphold the law and gave it the sanction of an absolutely unanimous vote.

No one will pretend for an instant that Mr. Payne's bill, as approved by the Democratic conference, contains any real guarantees of resumption. The accumulation of five per cent. of the outstanding legal-tender notes, and of five per cent. of the interest on the bonds pledged by the banks, is, both in its nature and its degree, an evasion of the whole question of resumption. This provision would have, in the first place, not a particle more authority than the Resumption bill of last Winter, and this, as the Democrats confess, is to them no authority at all. A party that in the some breath repudiates a pledge and offers to substitute for it another much more vague and difficult to fulfill, insults the common sense and the common honesty of the people. It is absurd to suppose that the policy now put forward by the Democrats can inspire anything like confidence, when it involves at the outset an act of outrageous bad faith. The unlikelihood of the bill now proposed remaining upon the statute books, if it were once put there, is greatly increased by the length of time which would be required to carry out its provisions. Reserving five per cent. of the legal-tender notes annually would give to the resumption fund some eighteen millions of dollars. Five per cent. of the bank's coin interest would yield a little over a million of dollars. At this rate, say nineteen millions a year, it would take thirteen years to accumulate gold equal to one-third of the present outstanding legal tenders and bank notes. Our readers can judge for themselves how many times these provisions would be in danger of repeal during that period at the hands of the unscrupulous party which now demands the abrogation of the present Resumption act. The plan further involves a practical abandonment of the principle of the sinking fund, as is well shown in a letter which we publish this morning.

We might easily point out how the propositions of the Democratic caucus are diametrically opposed to everything which the hard-money men of their own party have professed on the subject. But we do not suppose that any inconsistency, however gross, would prevent the hard-money men in that party from doing whatever the repudiators required of them. There was a time when the people read with some degree of interest the eloquent protestations and profound arguments of such men as Mr. Thurman, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Tilden in defense of sound finance; but the mass of the public have long since made up their minds that it is of precious little consequence what a man professes to think, when he has not the backbone to sustain his opinions in the sphere of activity to which he may be called. We may charitably believe that it is not that they love sound money less, but that they love the Democratic Party more, that they are invariably found willing to sacrifice the former in order to save the latter. But whatever their motives may be, the result of them is to leave the country entirely without hope of a decent financial policy from their party. No proof of this could be stronger than this last impudent proposition to repudiate the Resumption act of 1875, and to substitute for it one which they would never carry out, and which would not accomplish resumption within the lifetime of this generation if it were carried out.

MR. MORRISSEY AND THE REPUBLICANS.

We fear that it is hardly worth while continuing the task of exposing the falsehoods which have been and are being published in regard to the last election for City and County officers in New-York. They come back to us from Europe expanded into a wild and ludicrous political romance, and they meet us at home with a pertinacity which begets grave doubts whether false statements cannot, by sheer iteration, be invested wtih as much vitality as true ones. Here, for example, is the Utica *Observer*, which takes up the wondrous tale of how Tammany Hall was beaten because it reduced the laborers' pay, how there was a base coalition between John Morrissey, The New-York Times, and other disreputable persons, to raise the laborers' wages, and then triumphantly challenges us to deny that its "statement of the situation, past and present, is accurate in every particular." Yet the statement in question happens to be inaccurate in every essential particular, and misleading in its whole tone and spirit.

The *Observer* does not seem to be aware that the "combination against Tammany Hall" was formed without any aid or cooperation from Mr. Morrissey, that its candidates were agreed on before he entered the canvass, and that Morrissey went into the field, not in avowed opposition to Tammany Hall, but simply as opposing the influence of John Kelly in that organization. Morrissey never acknowledged the legality of his expulsion from the Tammany General Committee, and, for aught that we know to the contrary, may claim membership of Tammany Hall to this day. The combination against Tammany Hall did not "derive its chief sympathy [*sic*] from the support of men who were dissatisfied because the Commissioner of Public Works reduced the wages of City laborers to the market price." It was only in Mr. Morrissey's district that the reduction of the laborers' wages was made a distinct issue of the canvass, or that any pledges were given by a candidate opposed to Tammany Hall in regard to this subject. As compared with its vote for Wickham in 1874, the Tammany party lost 20,000 votes at last election. It may surprise the *Observer* to learn that there was an Anti-Tammany coalition in existence in 1874, and that in Mr. Morrissey's district, and in opposition to his personal candidate for Register, that coalition polled 9,800 votes. At that time the wages question had not been heard of; Morrissey was the joint dictator of Tammany Hall, and his entire personal influence was exerted to secure the election of his friend Hayes. In 1875 the candidates on the Anti-Tammany County ticket had the benefit of Mr. Morrissey's support, so that the difference between Jones' vote in 1874 and Hackett's in 1875 in the Fourth Senate District ought to be a fair test of the number of votes which John Morrissey brought over to the combination against Tammany Hall. The Anti-Tammany candidate for Register, fighting against Mr. Morrissey's influence in 1874, polled just 1,800 votes less than the Anti-Tammany candidate for Recorder, having the expressed good-will of Mr. Morrissey, did in 1875. The wages question would thus appear to have cost Tammany Hall 1,800 votes in the only district where it was distinctly raised by the opponents of Tammany or Kelly.

That would appear to leave over 18,000 votes to be accounted for in the remaining fifteen Assembly districts to which Morrissey's influence did not extend, and where his manner of dealing with the labor question had no effect on the result one way or the other. As it happens, it was the Tammany candidates who were most profuse in their assurances of friendship for the injured laborers, and who took constant pains to disavow the responsibility of Kelly and the organization which he controlled for reducing the wages to the market price. "The men who furnished the bulk of the votes" to defeat Tammany Hall, were not, as the *Observer* pretends, those who were interested in seeing the City laborer paid twenty-five per cent. more for eight hours' work than other laborers were receiving for ten. They were, on the contrary, men who had to pay for extravagance of this kind, and who saw in the continued domination of Tammany Hall in City politics the pledge of future extravagance and plunder. Nearly every prominent Tammany politician denounced the reduction of the laborers' wages before the election, and three of its Assemblymen have made haste to introduce a bill apiece for accomplishing the same object as that introduced by Mr. Morrissey in the Senate. With facts like these before them, journals who adopt the misrepresentations which the Utica *Observer* copies from the Metropolitan organs of Tammany Hall, are simply lending themselves to the circulation of deliberate untruths.

TURK AGAINST CHRISTIAN.

The Turkish Army continues to find its most dangerous enemy in the hard Winter of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The snows block up the passes and overwhelm the supply trains, leaving the various detachments exposed to death by cold or starvation. The soldiers plunder the peasants, and the country is becoming utterly devastated. No decisive battles can be fought under such circumstances, and the hardy mountaineers harass the enemy, and wear out his strength by a guerrilla warfare. The neighboring provinces of Montenegro and Servia afford continual assistance to the rebels, either under the guise of charitable and sanitary aid, or, more openly, by bands of armed men. The fanaticism of the Turks in the neighboring districts, or wherever they hold control, is rapidly increasing; and it would not surprise us to hear of a sudden and wild outbreak of the Mohammedans against the Christians in Pera, or some similar point, which would utterly destroy all possibility of reconciliation between the two parties, or of any result but armed occupation.

A statement has recently come to light in the European journals, made some time since by the Consuls of the European powers to their Governments, concerning the cruelties they had witnessed in the administration of the Turkish Government over these provinces. It is not merely that it is a tyranny and an organized injustice. A legalized and consistent tyranny can be long borne with. Any Government which preserves order and safety of property and security of person can be long endured. But the Turkish rule in Europe has been simply a barbarism; an oppression without any law or order, or consistency even in its injustice. The unfortunate Christian peasant, when he had paid his tithes of produce and his money tax, could not be sure that he was freed from his burden. At any moment the tax-gatherer might appear—as he did after the bad harvest of 1874—and demand a new tax in kind, and if this be not paid, the unhappy farmer sees his fields stripped of their last fruits, his remnant of cattle carried off before his eyes, and his children on the edge of starvation. Or, at the moment when his own labor is needed to save his crops and to insure his sustenance for the coming year, he and his family are driven away by bands of soldiers to forced labor for the Government he hates. Or after some long day of involuntary work, he returns to find his daughter carried off, and his cottage plundered by Turkish soldiers. When he protests and carries his complaint to the court, the majority of the judges are always in sympathy with the Mohammedan defendant; and he is dismissed, perhaps with insult and contumely. Under such a rule, injustice burns a deep passion of revenge into the heart. The poor and ignorant man, finding the rulers and judges oppressive, corrupt, and unjust, all his rights trampled on, and his religion despised, even his churches profaned, at length bursts forth into a wild and desperate resistance, which no compromise or pledges from the ruling side can allay. Such is, in fact, the rebellion of the Christians in these provinces.

The Turkish Government has just put forth its promised list of reforms. They are excellent. They include regular and moderate taxation; abolishment of forced labor; representative provincial government; judges equally divided between Christians and Mohammedans; security of person and property; a rule of law and order and liberty. But they produce not the slightest effect in the insurgent districts. These people have known the Ottoman rule for four centuries. It has always been a burden, oppression, and curse to them. The promises of the Porte have been broken over and over again. Besides, they hate their rulers and scorn their religion. To them it is war to the knife with the Mohammedan interlopers—the ruling race who, after four hundred years, are still strangers and enemies in Europe.

Even in Turkey the reforms inspire little enthusiasm. It is noted even by the dullest Turkish official that the Sultan continues his magnificent building of mosques and palaces at an expense of millions, though the deficit in the revenue of $110,000,000 must be some $25,000,000, and more than half must be paid for interest on debts. While Turkey is losing Egypt, she is gaining nothing in Asia, and must lose in Europe. The end obviously approaches. There must be an armed occupation of the two provinces. A protectorate of Bosnia and Herzegovina (perhaps by Austria) will be followed by a protectorate of other provinces, and ultimately by the quiet ending of the Turkish Government in Eastern Europe. Whether Russia will be allowed to "protect" other provinces, or whether a new Slavonic and Wallachian State, combining the principalities or all these provinces, will be formed on the Lower Danube, remains one of the many problems relating to the sequel of these important events.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING.

It not infrequently happens that a skillful sportsman by rapidly firing both barrels right and left brings down a dozen or more killed and wounded birds. Not content, however, with narrating possible achievements of this sort, there are imaginative sportsmen who pretend to have accomplished vast and incredible execution. One of the fables uniformly told to persons taking their first lessons in pigeon-shooting is that of the alleged sportsman who fired at a limb on which six dozen birds were roosting, and so split it with the shot that the legs of the entire flock were caught in the cleft. Incredible as this feat undoubtedly is, it has actually been surpassed by Mr. Meekins, of North Carolina, who recently made a bag with a single-barreled rifle which surpassed the wildest fictions of mendacious pigeon-shooters.

It happened in this wise: Mr. Meekins owned a smoke-house, situated within a short distance of his residence, wherein were stored hams and other smoke-house delicacies. Not long since he was roused from his midnight slumbers by sounds of an African nature, which seemed to come from the direction of his smoke-house. Arming himself with his rifle, he went forth, and by the faint moonlight discovered a negro seated on the end of a fence-rail, which he was using as a lever to pry the smoke-house from its foundations. Being a man of decision of character and of exceptional "spryness" with his weapons, Mr. Meekins promptly fired at the dusky pupil of Archimedes, and killed him on the spot. The smoke-house instantly sank back to its normal position, and on investigating its condition Mr. Meekins found that it was resting on four other dead negroes, who were in the act of crawling under it when his rifle-ball interrupted the action of the lever. It may be safely assumed that such execution was never before done by a single bullet. The mythical six dozen birds that were caught in the split limb on which they were roosting are not to be compared with a bag of five colored men. Moreover, the pigeon-shooter is admitted to have used a double-barreled fowling-piece, whereas a single-barreled rifle was the comparatively inefficient weapon with which Mr. Meekins accomplished his wonderful feat.

Of course any apparent attempt to detract from the merit of so extraordinary a shot will be set down to envy of Mr. Meekins' remarkable success. Still there are those who will venture to inquire whether it is quite in accordance with the laws of North Carolina, not to speak of those of humanity, to kill five men for the sake of saving a certain number of hams. It is fully conceded that no man, whether white or black, is justified in attempting to rob a smoke-house; but it is just possible that he does not deserve immediate death. Mr. Meekins doubtless went back to his house full of enthusiasm over the extraordinary bag which his single rifle-shot had made, but there are countries in which he would be held to have exceeded the limits of propriety in killing five unarmed men, out of an excessive love for hams. It is, of course, improbable that his neighbors will take this view of the case. They will admire Mr. Meekins' skill and applaud his prompt and efficient action. The day, however, may come when even the owner of a North Carolina smoke-house will discover that a live man is almost as valuable as partially smoked hams, and that to kill more than a reasonable number—say two or three colored men—in defense of the sanctity of private pork is both unlawful and dangerous.

THE "HARMLESS TRAMP."

With the beginning of the new year, the tramp seems to have determined to accomplish something more worthy of his numbers and strength than the mere extortion of the best slice of turkey and the freshest cake from lonely housekeepers. There are many thousands of tramps scattered throughout the country, and it is obvious that they could accomplish much more by concerted action than they can by solitary efforts. This truth has been accepted and acted upon by a number of New-Jersey tramps. Eighteen of these Bedouins of civilization recently joined together in a raid upon the unsuspecting town of Belvidere. Dividing themselves into bands of four or five each, they visited the houses of the laboring men, and insulted and robbed the defenseless women. Emboldened by their success in this direction, they ventured to visit the house of a local magistrate, whom they loudly informed that they desired either "blood or money," with perhaps a slight preference for the former. The magistrate had neither of the desired articles on hand, or at all events, declined to furnish them, but before the tramps succeeded in breaking into the house they were attacked by a number of armed villagers, who captured five of the rioters and put the remainder to flight.

There was a certain frankness about these Belvidere tramps which distinguished them from the usual tramping herd. They disdained the pretense that they wanted work or that they were hungry, and not one of them, as he smashed the china-ware of a frightened housewife, took the trouble to mention that he did it to assist himself to reach the next town, where his brother was waiting for him to enter into a lucrative partnership in the undertaking business. Not only did they visit these familiar places of the usual tramp, but they boldly changed the Communist cry of "bread or blood" into a much more voracious clamor for "blood or money." In fact, they temporarily dropped the character of tramps altogether, and bloomed forth in the more brilliant capacity of brigands. That they finally met with defeat, instead of departing in unmolested triumph, laden with the goods of the poorer Belviderians, was apparently solely due to their mistake in lingering too long in front of the magistrate's house trying to induce him to furnish them with blood or money. It was this attack upon the majesty of the law in the person of a Justice of the Peace which apparently aroused the indignation of the villagers, and it was the delay in front of his premises which enabled the neighbors to rally in force. Such a mistake, however, by no means detracts from the villainy with which the raid was planned and its earlier operations carried out. We may naturally expect to see the example of the Belvidere brigands followed by other tramps. A very little effort would collect in almost any part of the Northern States a body of tramps large enough to capture and sack any of our smaller villages; and if the tramps do not undertake so feasible and profitable a method of living off the country, it will not be because they have any sufficient reason to dread the law, which ought long ago to have suppressed them.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC FINANCE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Democratic programme for resumption, as published in this morning's papers, is another Trojan horse.

Its provisions briefly are:

1. Repeal of the silver clause.
2. Repeal of the date for specie resumption.
3. The accumulation of coin by the banks yearly of five per cent. of their outstanding circulation, to be counted in their reserve.
4. Yearly accumulation by the Treasury of five per cent. of the outstanding legal tenders, which accumulation by the Treasury is to be counted part of the Sinking Fund.

1. The repeal of the silver clause is the repeal of a detail of the general plan of resumption, and, as it is merely an incident, need not be now discussed.

2. The repeal of the date for resumption is a step backward, because, as all practical men know, the date of resumption will be fixed by other causes, which may come before the date now fixed. If circumstances do not then permit resumption the date may be again extended, but to repeal it now is abandoning the pledge which we have given to take measures to bring us to resumption at a fixed period.

3. The accumulation of gold by the banks is a good provision, because it provides the only practical method of placing the burden of returning to specie payments where it belongs, on those institutions which, with the Government, have divided the profit derived from an irredeemable circulation. The idea appeared in the President's Message of 1873, and met with approval. So also of special accumulation by the Treasury.

But the provision that this shall be counted in lieu of so much of the sinking fund is an abandonment of the principle of the sinking fund, which was contained in the original Legal-tender act, and which has been adhered to when the circumstances of the Treasury have permitted it—a principle reaffirmed in the Credit act of 1869.

The object undoubtedly is to shirk the burdens of taxation to this extent, the purpose of the Democrats being by a great show of retrenchment to get down the expenditures of the Government and thus again to reduce the taxes below what the operations of the Government will admit—a reduction this year which must inevitably be followed after election by deficiency bills.

To show that a so-called sinking fund in the Treasury is delusive will appear by a glance at the position of the coin balances on Jan. 1:

With a nominal coin balance of		$79,824,448 01
There are outstanding:		
Coin certificates	$31,198,300 00	
Overdue and payable in coin on demand	22,376,356 64	
Interest due and payable	4,097,728 58	
Accrued interest Jan. 1	34,077,203 41	—91,749,588 63
Difference against the Treasury		$11,925,140 62
To which deficiency is to be added the remaining requirements of the sinking fund for the current year, say	$20,000,000 00	
The silver included in the balance as given, stated by the Director of the Mint to be	10,000,000 00	
Sinking fund, call due Feb. 15, 1876	5,000,000 00	—36,000,000 00
Making an aggregate of		$46,925,140 62

of coin which the Treasury must receive over and above its current disbursements during the present fiscal year in order to get square.

The other unmatured calls are omitted, because they are offset by syndicate subscriptions for the funded loan.

It would seem as if this position was sufficiently critical in itself to impress upon Congress the necessity of squarely meeting the burden.

It is easy to see what confusion and excitement might be caused if unscrupulous persons should attack the credit of the Government with this statement. We certainly cannot afford any measures which do not strengthen, much less those which weaken this position.

Respectfully, F. O.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 10, 1876.

A QUESTION OF MAJORITY.

The Legislature of Minnesota has been called upon to pass on a question similar to that which arose in Wisconsin on the amendment giving colored citizens the right to vote. At the last election four amendments to the Constitution were submitted to the people. One was rejected, the others had a majority of all the votes cast for and against them, but did not have a majority of all the votes cast at the election. The question was then raised whether the amendments were ratified, and was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 89 to 51. In Minnesota the duty of canvassing the returns and declaring the result of State elections is devolved upon the Legislature, but it is probable that the ultimate destination of this question is the Supreme Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

The performance at the Park Theatre now includes the comedy called "The Widow Hunt," the farce entitled "My Turn Next," and the "jury room scene" from "The Crucible." The representation of these pieces, last evening, delighted a tolerably numerous audience, and afforded convincing proof that Mr. John Dillon is a comedian of considerable humor and rare experience. Mr. Dillon's *Major de Boots* is a comic personation of undeniable merit, not absolutely free from exaggeration, of course, but inclining less to caricature than there seemed reason to apprehend that it would, and his *Taxicum Twitters* is a most clever farcical sketch. With so acceptable a comedian, there ought to be no difficulty in making up an agreeable entertainment—and none was experienced last night, at all events. The rôles subordinate to Mr. Dillon's were filled, one and all, with commendable care and spirit, and the presence of three or four pretty faces and the view of a large assortment of rich dresses delighted the eye and drew away general attention from the fact that the first act of "The Widow Hunt" progressed in a chamber in a Moorish palace, and from some other discrepancies of the same sort. The programme is to be unchanged throughout the week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A sensational drama in four acts, by a Mr. Green, "of San Francisco," was the principal attraction of the entertainment at Wood's Museum, last evening. "The Cut Glove" is the title of the piece, which is simply a highly melodramatic work of the orthodox type, including three murders, half a dozen hand-to-hand combats, and an unlimited supply of darkly mysterious plottings, all of which were received by the audience with manifestations of the heartiest approval. The special feature of the play was the musical performance of Miss Sallie Adams and the "Dutch eccentricities" of Mr. Jule Keen, both of which the dramatist would probably term the silver lining to the thunder-cloud of passion and crime which constituted the staple of the piece. The versatility of Miss Adams as a musician is great, including as it does a fair degree of proficiency upon the violin, guitar, cornet, xilophone, mandoline, bells, sither, piano, and harmonicon. "The Cut Glove" will be acted every evening this week.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is acting in New-Orleans.

Subscriptions for the Titiens season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music are received by Mr. C. Rullmann at the stage door of the house. The progress of the sale indicates that a lively desire prevails to hear Mme. Titiens in opera. The price of boxes and seats has been considerably reduced from the figures ruling at more prosperous periods.

The opening of Miss Kellogg's season of English opera in Chicago appears to have been brilliant. A morning paper thus refers to the first night: "If Miss Kellogg has ever entertained any doubts as to her being a supreme favorite in Chicago they were surely dissipated last evening. The audience was one of the largest ever seen in Hooley's Theatre, and for the first time in the present season it was inspired with genuine enthusiasm. The applause was liberal and discriminative, and the recalls were frequent."

During the second act of "Home," acted at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, some artificial flowers placed in the centre of a candelabrum on the stage caught fire. Some foolish persons in the gallery at once manifested symptoms of alarm, but the coolness of Mr. Wallack, who was on the boards at the time, and who quietly removed from the vicinity of the blaze a screen and sundry inflammable articles, prevented anything approaching a general excitement, and a clever reference to the incident, when the fire had burned itself out, brought about a pleasant *dénouement* for the mishap.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES P. LEVERICH.

Mr. Charles P. Leverich, President of the Bank of New-York, died at his residence, in Union place, yesterday morning, of congestion of the lungs. His illness was very short, and confined him to his house but a few days. He left the bank in apparently good health last Friday afternoon, and during the night was taken sick, but did not apprehend any immediate danger, and dined with his family on Sunday. While quite a young man Mr. Leverich entered the employ of the old shipping-house of Peter Remsen, where he learned the principles of business which made him eminently successful in later years. About the year 1845 he and his brother, Henry S. Leverich, entered into partnership in the mercantile business, dealing in cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. The firm were also agents for a large number of estates, among them being that of Mrs. Porter, of Louisiana, who remained loyal to the United States during the war of the rebellion. Besides her Southern property this lady owned a valuable estate in Newport, R. I., which was also under the direction of Messrs. Leverich & Co. The firm were also agents for Dr. Murtha and Dr. Duncan, the most wealthy and extensive planters in Mississippi. In those critical times when the United States Government was endeavoring to negotiate loans Mr. Leverich proved a firm supporter of the cause. He not only received the five-twenty bonds, but did all he could to form public opinion in their favor. Mr. Leverich was elected Vice President of the Bank of New-York in 1860, and shortly afterward became President by the death of his predecessor. It was through the firmness of Mr. Leverich that the Bank of New-York retained its distinctive title after the passage of the National Banking law. Secretary Chase was enthusiastically in favor of designating the banks by numerals, as "First National," "Second National," &c., and he naturally fastened upon the Bank of New-York, which was the leading banking institution of the City, as the "First" National Bank. Mr. Leverich strenuously opposed this action, and eventually carried his point, and the bank was known as the "Bank of New-York National Banking Association." Mr. Leverich possessed great strength of mind and firmness of character. These traits were manifested in all of his transactions, both in business and domestic life. His residence, carriages, and every article, whether intended for ornament or use, were substantial and solid. Mr. Leverich owned a fine tract of property at Newtown, Long Island, near the Fashion race-course, where it was his delight to receive his friends on all occasions. His villa was the object of the admiration of the neighborhood, and his grounds were laid out with precision and elegance. He was very fond of fancy live stock, and owned some valuable horses, which, although good travelers, were not selected with regard to their racing qualities. At the time of his death Mr. Leverich was Trustee or Director in a number of institutions, among which were the Bleecker Street Savings Bank, Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, and United States Life Insurance Company. He was a member of Dr. Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but was not prominent in connection with that society. He was eminently charitable, and made large annual donations, but never in an ostentatious manner, and his name was seldom seen in the published lists of donors to charitable institutions or philanthropic objects. He never intentionally deceived any person, but in business transactions he was always careful to have his customers thoroughly understand his meaning, and never allowed any one to leave him while in doubt on any point. In consequence of this trait of character he rarely became involved in a case of misunderstanding, and did not knowingly possess an enemy in the world. As a financier Mr. Leverich was always a safe adviser when interests of vast importance were at stake, and he rendered invaluable services to his country as a member of the Committee of Safety previous to the war. Mr. Leverich was remarkably free from eccentricities; was very temperate, although not a believer in total abstinence. His characteristics as a citizen won for him the esteem of the entire community, and he reflected honor upon his station wherever he moved in private life. He leaves a widow, three sons, and one daughter to mourn his loss, and a comfortable competency for their maintenance. He possessed a great affection for his children, and it is said by his intimate friends that his relations with his family were less like a parent than those of an elder brother, so thoroughly did he enter into subjects of interest to youth.

MR. BLAINE ON JEFF. DAVIS.

SPEECH IN THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

MAGNANIMOUS TREATMENT OF THE REBELS BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOWN—WHY MR. BLAINE WOULD EXCEPT DAVIS FROM AMNESTY—HIS DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANDERSONVILLE.

In the debate on the amnesty question, Mr. Blaine, having secured the floor by skillful parliamentary tactics, spoke at considerable length.

Mr. BLAINE said: If I can induce the House to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was rejected it is my intention to offer my amendment. Every time that the question of amnesty has been brought before the House by a gentleman of the other side, for the last two Congresses, it has been done with a certain flourish of magnanimity which is an imputation on this side of the House, as though the Republican Party, which has been in charge of the Government for the last twelve or fourteen years, had been bigoted, narrow, illiberal, and as though certain few worthy and deserving gentlemen in the Southern States were ground down under great tyranny and oppression, which the hard-heartedness of this side of the House could not possibly be prevailed upon to remove. I desire now to place on record just what the Republican Party has done in this matter. I wish to place it there as an imperishable record of a liberality and large-mindedness and magnanimity, and many such, as has not been shown in the world's history by conquerors to conquered. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] and myself entered this Congress in the midst of the hot flames of war, when the Union was rocking to its foundation, and no man knew whether we were to have a country or not. He would be surprised, when he and I were officers in the Thirty-eighth Congress, if he could then have foreseen that before our mutual service ended he should have seen sixty-one gentlemen, then in arms against the United States Government, admitted to equal privileges with ourselves in this House, all by the grace and magnanimity of the Republican Party. When the war ended, according to the universal law of war, the party in the possession of the Government, or the Government itself, which was controlled by the party had the right to determine what should be the status of these people. Did we inaugurate any measures of persecution? Did we set off on a career of bloodshed and vengeance? Did we take property? Did we prohibit any man all his civil rights? Did we take from him the right which he enjoys to-day to vote? Not at all. But instead of a general and sweeping condemnation, the Republican Party placed in the Fourteenth Amendment only this exclusion. After considering the whole subject it ended in coming down to this: "That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector, or President or Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress, may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disabilities. Now I have never been able to determine from any statistical examination, exactly how many men in the South that exception affected. It has been variously estimated that at the time of its original insertion in the Constitution it included somewhere from fifty to eighty thousand persons; but as near as I can gather from the facts in the case it included only 18,000 men in the South, and it let go free every man of the hundreds of thousands, or of the millions if you please, who had been engaged in the attempt to destroy the Government, and only held those under disability who, in addition to general revolt had violated a special and peculiar and personal oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That disability was hardly fixed on the South until we began in this hall and in the Senate Chamber, (when we had more than two-thirds Republican in both branches) to remove it, and the very first bill took the disability off 1,578 citizens of the South. The next bill took it off 3,526 gentlemen by wholesale. Many of the gentlemen on this floor have come from the grace and amnesty in these two bills. After these bills, specifying individuals, had passed through, small bills, which I will not further refer to, were passed. In 1872 the Congress of the United States, by the vote of two-thirds of both branches, (still being two-thirds Republican,) passed this general law: "That all political disabilities, imposed under the third section of the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the judicial and military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and Foreign Ministers of the United States." Since that act was passed, a very considerable number of gentlemen included in it have been specially by name relieved from disability, but I believe in no one single instance, since the act of May 27, 1872, have disabilities been taken from any man, unless upon his respectful petition to Congress that they should be removed; and I believe that in no one single instance, except one, such a petition was refused. I believe that in no one instance, except one, has there been any difficulty by unanimous vote even to pass such bills.

Now I find an equally erroneous varying of judgment in reference to the number still under disabilities in the South. I have had occasion by conferences with the Departments of the Navy and War, and by reference to some other records to be able to state to the House with more accuracy than has been already stated just the number of gentlemen who are still under disabilities. Those who were officers of the United States Army, educated at the expense of the Government at West Point, who joined the rebellion, and are still under disabilities, are estimated at the War Department at 325; the number of such persons in the Navy, 295, and those coming under the other heads, members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, Judges, heads of departments, and foreign Ministers, I am not able to give the number exactly, but the whole number of persons now under disability in the South is about seven hundred and fifty. I very frankly say that in regard to all these, I know of no reason why amnesty should not be granted to them as it has been to many of the same class. I am not here to argue against it, since amnesty has already became so general, and I am not going back to argue that question. I am in favor of giving it to them, but in the absence of that respectful form of petition which, since the 27th of May, 1872, has become a sort of common law as a preliminary to amnesty, I simply wish to put into that law, that the persons shall go before a United States court, and in open court, with uplifted hand, swear that they mean to conduct themselves as good citizens of the United States. That is all. Gentlemen say that this is a foolish exclusion. Well, yes, it is, but somehow or other I am prejudiced in favor of it. I do not want to impose citizenship on gentlemen. If I am correctly informed there are some gentlemen on this list who have spoken contemptuously of the idea of their taking citizenship under the United States, and have spoken with great harshness about their associates in the South who have done so. I understand that Mr. Robert Toombs has made a special boast at watering places in this country and in Europe, that he would not ask the United States for citizenship. Very well. We can stand that quite as well as Mr. Robert Toombs, [laughter,] and if Mr. Robert Toombs is not prepared to come into the United States Court and swear that he means to be a good citizen, let him stay out. I do not think that Congress ought to raise itself or resolve itself into a joint convention and to embrace Mr. Robert Toombs gushingly and beg him to honor and favor us by coming back and taking the highest form of citizenship. Well, what after? My substitute requires that every one of these gentlemen shall show his good faith by taking the oath which all of us take and are glad to take. That is a very small exaction to make as a preliminary to a full restoration to all the rights of citizenship.

In my amendment I have excepted Jefferson Davis from its operation. Now I do not place that exception on the ground that Mr. Davis was, as he is commonly called, the head and front of the rebellion, because on that ground I do not think the exception would be tenable. Mr. Davis was just as guilty—no more so, no less so—than thousands of others who will get the benefit of grace and amnesty. Probably he was far less efficient as an enemy of the United States. Probably he was far more useful as a disturber of the councils of the Confederacy. It is not because of any particular or special damage which he, above others, did to the United States, or because he is particularly of any special consequence, that I excepted him. But I except him on this ground, that he is the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, willfully, of the gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville.

A Member—And Libby.

Mr. BLAINE—Libby pales in insignificance as compared to Andersonville. I place it on that ground, and I believe that so rapidly does one event follow on the heels of another in the rapid age in which we live that even those of us who are contemporaneously cognizant of what was transpiring there, still less those of us who have grown up since, have failed to realize the gigantic crime which was there committed. Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania introduced this bill I have taken the occasion to read some of the historical cruelties of the world. I have read over the details of those atrocious massacres under the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, which are mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. I have read the details of St. Bartholomew, which stand out as one of the atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors untold and unimaged of the Spanish Inquisition, and I, here before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumb-screws, dungeons, and atrocities of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville. [Sensation in the hall and galleries, and a remark by Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, unheard by Mr. Blaine, that it was an infamous slander.] Thank God, Mr. Speaker, that when this Congress was under different control from that under which it is to-day, with a committee composed of members of both parties, that tale of horror was placed where it could not be denied or gainsaid. I hold in my hand the story written out by a committee of this Congress, and by its authority I state that Winder, who is now dead, was sent to Andersonville with a full knowledge of his previous atrocities, and that those atrocities in Richmond were so bitter, so bad, that Confederate papers, the Richmond *Examiner* for one, said when it was done that they thanked God that Richmond was rid of his presence. We in the North know from returning skeletons what he had accomplished at Belle Isle or Libby. Fresh from those accomplishments he was sent by Mr. Davis, against the protest of others in the Confederacy, to construct this den of horrors at Andersonville. Of course it would be utterly beyond the scope of the occasion, and beyond the limits of my hour, to give any details; but, on arraigning Mr. Davis, I undertake here to say that I do not ask, gentlemen, to take the testimony of a single witness; I do not ask them to take the testimony of a single Union soldier; I only ask them to take the testimony of men who were themselves engaged and enlisted in the Confederate cause, and if that testimony does not entirely carry out and justify this declaration, which I will take the liberty to read, I will state that I have been entirely in error in my reading.

Mr. Blaine then proceeded to quote from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War extracts in reference to the horrors of Andersonville, in which it is stated that no pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagination comprehend, its fearful, its unutterable iniquity. He then went on to say:

I undertake to say that that is a moderate description of Andersonville, and I will now read a paragraph from the testimony of William John Hamilton, a man who never was in the North, a Catholic priest at Macon, and a Democrat—and when you unite those three qualities, a Southern man, a Democrat, and a Catholic priest, you will not find such testimony strained in favor of the Republican Party. [Loud and continuous laughter.]

Mr. Blaine here read from the testimony of Father Hamilton, as given in the Wirz trial, in which the witness related the case of a young man named Farrell, from the North of Ireland, whom he saw among the prisoners at Andersonville, suffering very much from a wound in the right foot, which had opened like an oyster, and which had been simply caused by exposure to the sun in the stockade. The priest had given him a stocking to cover his foot, and when he returned to the stockade the following week he inquired for Farrell. His companion told him that he had stepped across the dead line and requested the guards to shoot him. He added that the man was not insane when he had seen him the previous week.

Mr. Blaine then continued: I do not desire to go into such horrible details from any purpose of raising a bad feeling. I desire only to say that the man who administered that prison went there by order of Mr. Davis and was sustained by him, and that this William J. Hamilton whose testimony I have just read went to Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding that department, and asked that the condition of the prison should be transmitted to the Confederate Government at Richmond. In fact there are a great many instances and proofs to show that Mr. Davis was in entire possession of the facts in relation to Andersonville. When Gen. Sherman's invasion or some other invasion of that portion of the country was under way, and when there was a danger or supposed danger that it might come to that neighborhood, the regular "Military order No. 13," dated "Headquarters Confederate States, Military Prison, Andersonville, July 27, 1864," and signed by Brig. Gen. Winder, was issued in these words: "The officer on duty and in charge of the battery of Florida Artillery will, on receiving notice that the enemy has approached within seven miles of this post, open fire on the stockade with grape-shot, without reference to the situation beyond this line of defense." Here were those 35,000 poor, helpless, naked, starving, sickened, dying men. This Catholic priest states he went to Gen. Cobb to represent to him that if he could not exchange them they should be taken before the Union lines in Florida and paroled and let go free, and yet if the Union forces were to get within seven miles, that regular order of Mr. Davis' officer was to open a battery of grape-shot on those poor wretches without the slightest possible regard to what was going on outside. Now, I do not arraign the Southern people for this. God forbid that I should charge any people with sympathizing with such an order. There were many evidences of great uneasiness among the Southern people about it, and one of the greatest crimes of Mr. Davis was that he concealed it from the Southern people. We have obtained a complete series of Mr. Davis' Messages with the official imprint at Richmond, and they are now in the Congressional Library. I have looked over them, and I find in his Message of Dec. 7, 1864, at the very time when these horrors were at their acme, at their extremest verge of desperation, he says: "The solicitude of the Government for the release of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement, but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply affected by the additional suffering to which they have been wantonly subjected by deprivation of adequate food and clothing and fuel, which they have not been permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers," and then he adds: "The enemy attempt to excuse their barbarous conduct by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliation for like conduct on our part." Now I undertake to say that there is not a Confederate soldier now living who had any credit as a man in his command, and who ever was a prisoner in the hands of the Union forces, who will say that he ever was cruelly treated, that he ever was deprived of the same rations which the Union soldiers had, or the same food.

Mr. COOK, of Georgia—Thousands of them.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, I take issue on that, and I say that not one can truthfully state it. As for measures of retaliation, though goaded by this terrific treatment of our friends in prison by Mr. Davis, the Senate of the United States especially refused to pass a resolution of retaliation as contrary to modern civilization and to the first precepts of Christianity. There was no retaliation attempted or justified. It was refused, and Jefferson Davis knew it was refused, just as well as he knows it to-day, because what took place in Washington or what took place in Richmond of that kind was known on either side within a day or two thereafter.

Now this is not a proposition to punish Mr. Davis. There is nothing attempting to do that. I very frankly say that I always thought that the indictment of Mr. Davis at Richmond under the administration of Mr. Johnson was a weak step, for he was indicted only for that for which he was guilty in common with every other gentleman who went into the Confederate movement, and therefore there was no particular reason for singling him out for indictment. But I will undertake to say this, and with good deliberation, that there is not a civilized government on the face of the globe—very certainly not an European government—which would not have arrested Mr. Davis, or which when it had him in its power would not have tried him for maltreatment of prisoners of war and shot him within thirty days. France, Russia, England, Germany, Austria, any of them would have done it. The poor victim, Wirz, deserved his death for the brutal treatment of prisoners, but I always thought it was a weak movement on the part of our Government to allow Jefferson Davis to go at large and hang Wirz. Wirz was nothing in the world but a mere subordinate tool, and therefore there was no philosophy in selecting him for punishment. Still, I do not say that he did not deserve it, and he deserved no mercy. But at the same time his execution put me in mind of skipping the President, Superintendent, and Board of Directors of a railroad company in the case of a great railroad accident, and hanging the brakeman on the rear car. [Laughter.] There is no proposition here to punish Mr. Davis. Nobody is asking to do it. The time for such a thing has gone by. The statute of limitations and the common feeling of humanity would intervene for his benefit; but what you ask us to do is to declare by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of Congress, solemnly, that we consider Mr. Davis worthy to fill the highest office in the United States, if he can get a constituency to trust him. He is a voter; he can buy and he can sell; he can go and come; he is as free as any man in the United States. There is a long list of subordinate offices to which he is eligible; but this proposition proposes, in view of the record which I have read, to declare by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and a two-thirds vote of the House, Mr. Davis eligible and worthy to fill any office up to the Presidency of the United States. For one, on full deliberation, I will not do it. It has been frequently said in mitigation of Mr. Davis' action in the amnesty matter, that the men who died in such large numbers (the victims, I believe, number 15,000) fell victims to an epidemic and died of diseases which could not be avoided. Now, the record shows that out of 35,000 men about thirty-three per cent. died—that is, one in three. Of the soldiers who were encamped within half a mile of the stockade, and who guarded it, but one man in four hundred died. Now, as to general amnesty, it is too late to debate it. Whether it has, in all respects, been wise or unwise, I shall not detain the House by discussing. Even if I had convictions on that question, I do not know that it would be productive of any great good to discuss it. But, at the same time, it was a very singular spectacle that the Republican Party, in possession of the entire Government, deliberately called back into public power the leading men of the South, every one of whom turns out its bitter, relentless, and malignant foe; and that to-day, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the very men who have received this generosity are as busy as they know how to be in consolidating into one compact political organization the old slave States, just as before the war, and again we see the banner blazoned with the inscription, that with a united South and a few votes from the North this country can be governed.

I want the people to understand that this is precisely the motive; that this is the animus and intent. I do not think that offering amnesty to the 750 men who are now without it will either hasten or retard that movement. I do not think that granting or refusing amnesty to Mr. Davis will hasten or retard it. I hear it said that we are going to elevate Mr. Davis into very great consequence by refusing amnesty to him. That is not for me to consider. I only see before me, when his name is presented, the man who, by a wink of his eye, by a wave of his hand, by a nod of his head, could have stopped the atrocities at Andersonville. Some of us had kinsmen there; most of us had friends there, and all of us had countrymen there, and in the name of those kinsmen, friends, and countrymen, I here protest, and shall with my vote protest, against ever calling back and crowning with the honors of full American citizenship the man who organized that murder.

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries.

Mr. COX, of New-York took the floor to reply to Mr. Blaine, and spoke at great length.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and made a strong speech against the Blaine amendment and in favor of universal and unqualified amnesty.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, obtained the floor, and the debate went over till to-morrow.

The House then, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Public executions promise to be very plentiful in Missouri this year. William Foster will be executed at Warrensburg on the 14th of January for the murder of his wife. The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the cases of three Italians, Cattadano, Dommia, and Lombardo, who, on March 19, 1875, assassinated one Palermo, a fellow-countryman. They will be hanged Feb. 4. The Illinois bandit, Marshal Crain, will be executed at Marion, Williamson County, Ill., on the 31st of this month, and on the 28th J. H. Waters and Henry Reake, both for wife murder, will be hanged at Troy, Lincoln County, Mo. Two other culprits are now in the St. Louis jail, under conviction for murder in the first degree, but their day of execution has not been fixed.

THE HARTFORD ROBBERY.

ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF HOW THE BONDS WERE RETURNED—AN OCCASION IN WHICH A LITTLE MORE LIGHT IS DESIRABLE.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 10.

The account printed in the *Courant* last week concerning the mysterious robbery at the banking-house of W. L. Matson, in this city, early in the month of November, was substantially reproduced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and thus attracted the attention of Col. Fellows, of New-York, who, it was represented, acted as attorney for the alleged thieves and secured the return of valuable papers which were taken from the safe in the bank:

The Colonel, it is said, is not satisfied with the statement made, as he thinks it does him injustice. He says it is not true that an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* was the agency through which his attention was called to the case, though there may have been such an advertisement. A client of his came to him with information about certain stocks and bonds which were supposed to have been taken from a bank in Connecticut, and he wrote to a well-known lawyer here concerning the matter, through whom he received a knowledge of the loss to the Hartford banking house, and subsequently had a call from Mr. Abbott, then Cashier of the bank, and Mr. Hinman, a son of the late Judge Hinman, whose estate suffered by the robbery. Col. Fellows says that nothing was said to him about the loss of any money, though the fact is that $4,100 belonging to the bank was taken out of the cash drawer, and the story as told here was that the thieves would not return that, but would give back the bonds and stocks for a consideration.

Whichever side of the story may be true, it would seem as if Col. Fellows must have known finally that the property was not lawfully taken, as it appears that for the return of the valuables outside of the currency the sum of $1,250 was paid. It is possible, however, that the Colonel, in a full explanation, will be able to show that his part in the transaction was less conspicuous than it has yet appeared. The robbery was such an unusual one, and so singular in character, that it is to be hoped there may be such an investigation, as is now promised by those who have commenced with Col. Fellowes, as will clear up the whole mystery. A robbery in Toledo, Ohio, in which a woman took part, something after the fashion of the doings here, as they purport to have been carried out, though materially different in some particulars, has been cleared up and the parties are under arrest. If the detectives in this Hartford affair can have the proper assistance they feel very sure that they can follow up some points already secured which will be of service as showing the ways of criminals, and especially of bank robbers, who are constantly devising new plans.

A FATAL QUARREL.

A MAN KNOCKS HIS WIFE THROUGH A GLASS DOOR AND SHE DIES OF THE WOUNDS.

Mary Knight, aged twenty-five, of No. 343½ Water street, met her death in a singular manner while engaged in a quarrel with her husband, John Knight, yesterday evening. The woman, whose maiden name was Regan, married Knight, who is a Swede, employed as a porter at No. 240 Front street, a year ago. She was a hard drinker, and there were frequent quarrels between them. Yesterday evening Knight came home from work and found his wife drunk, and the miserable apartments they occupied on the top floor of the tenement-house in confusion, the furniture overturned, and no fire in the stove. Knight abused his wife and went down stairs, intending to get his supper in an oyster saloon. She followed him to the sidewalk, and struck at him with a bottle containing kerosene oil. The bottle flew from her hand and was broken on the sidewalk. Knight then walked down in front of No. 345 Water street, but was followed by his wife, who again struck at him with a dinner-can. He then turned about and struck her in the face. She staggered and fell into the basement of No. 345 Water street, occupied by Mary Heffernan as a dwelling. Her head crashed through the window of the door. The broken glass cut her neck in a terrible manner, severing the carotid artery. Knight at once ran for a doctor, but on his return his wife was dead. Knight, on being arrested by Capt. Williams, said that he was sorry, and that he had no idea of killing his wife. The body of the woman was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house in Oak street, and Coroner Woltman notified. On the arrival of the Coroner he committed Knight to the Tombs. An inquest will be held to-day.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 230 Third avenue, Col. Frank E. Howe, the newly elected President, in the chair. This is one of the most vigorous and respectable of the Republican Associations in the City, and it has on its rolls a membership of about six hundred. Col. Howe having thanked the association for electing him President, said:

I congratulate you on the brilliant prospects with which the new year opens for the Republican Party. In the last election we rescued the Judiciary of this City from the hands of unscrupulous men, and have now men in their positions who will administer the laws fairly, faithfully, without regard to either fear or favor, and to whom John Kelly, or any other men or power, cannot dictate. In the State we have still more reason for rejoicing. The Senate and Assembly have been taken from the hands of men who thought themselves invincible. Even the cry of canal reform could not save them. An indignant and aroused people saw the fruits of Democratic victory last year, and, fearing disaster to our whole financial structure, have again placed themselves with the party of good order and with the party of safety. In our own district we have special cause for congratulation. We have elected Assemblyman Hon. George T. Whitson. Civil Judge William H. Kelley increased the vote for the State ticket 510 over last year, and enjoyed the brilliant success of our late associate, Hamilton Fish. With this record, what can and what will we contribute toward the coming eventful year in the election of President, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioners, State Prison Inspector, Congressmen, Judges of the Supreme Court, Mayor, Sheriff, County Clerk, Assemblyman, and Alderman. Col. Howe, in conclusion, urged them to organize for the next campaign.

It was resolved that the 50,000 Republicans of this City would be proud to have the National Republican Convention held here, and that the National Committee be urged to select either New-York or Saratoga as the place of the convention. The meeting then adjourned.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mlle. Titiens sang to a fine audience in Cincinnati Sunday night.

Burgess, colored, confined in Baton Rouge Jail for killing a white man, was hanged by a mob on Friday night.

The Supreme Court of Utah met yesterday. The appealed case of Reynolds, the polygamist, will not come before them this term.

The ship Santa Clara, of 1,530 tons, and schooners Davy Crockett, of 77 tons, and Sarah W. Hunt, of 170 tons, were launched at Bath, Me., yesterday.

Aaron Smith, of Middleton, N. Y., an employe of the Erie Railroad, has recovered damages against the company in the sum of $2,000 for injuries received.

Rev. John Cadwell, a Methodist Minister, of East Long Meadow, Mass., died suddenly of heart disease Saturday evening, at a silver wedding in Springfield.

Charles Labre, a painter, fell from a scaffolding at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, New-Orleans, yesterday morning, and has since died of the injuries received.

The circulation and specie report of Canada shows the total circulation to be $11,298,749. The excess of specie over the amount required to be held by law is $92,500.

James Hamil, ex-champion sculler, well known in this country and Europe, died at his home on Second avenue, in Pittsburg, yesterday, after a short illness.

The jury in the case of Henry Davis, who was on trial at Chicago for the murder of Charles D. Whyland last Thanksgiving Day, have disagreed and been discharged.

The Utah Legislature met in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, yesterday, and notified the Governor of their organization. His Message will be delivered to them to-morrow.

James Freeman, who was convicted of a robbery in Philadelphia in August, 1874, and escaped from the court by jumping from the window, was arrested in Baltimore yesterday.

J. H. Martin & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, on Front street, Memphis, have suspended. Their liabilities are reported at $90,000, and their assets at $110,000.

Albert Baker, a convict, escaped from Sing Sing Prison yesterday during the changing of the guard. He was a panel-thief from New-York, and was serving a five years' sentence.

On Saturday at midnight three masked men entered the house of Mr. Kennedy, a drover, in the township of Brook, near Waterford, Ontario, and bound, gagged, and robbed him of $500.

The severe gale on Sunday night raised the water in the lake and harbor at Fort Colborne, Canada, several feet. Part of the west pier was carried away and vessels wintering there received some damage.

THE WORKING MEN.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

PETER COOPER DISCUSSES THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—PLAN FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was crowded last evening by a large number of working men called together by the trade and labor unions of this City, and presided over by Mr. Peter Cooper. The call for the meeting, issued by the working men, stated its object to be "to demand of the legislators the passage of such laws as will revive our industries and give employment to our idle and suffering people." Mr. Cooper called the meeting to order, and delivered a long address, in the course of which he said:

The American people and Government cannot too constantly remember that it is utterly impossible for us as a nation to buy anything cheap from foreign countries that must be bought at the expense of leaving our own good raw materials unused and our own labor unemployed. Our Government should remember that it is never safe to legislate in accordance with the advice of men or nations that have a direct interest to mislead and deceive us. There are millions of the American people who now honestly believe that our Government was misled by the foreign and home influences of men who were more anxious to establish a credit in foreign countries than to provide the means of support for the hundreds of thousands of those who had fought and bled to save the life of the nation. All who reflect must now see how great and numerous were the dangers and difficulties our Congress had to meet and overcome in our struggle for the nation's life. It was hardly to be expected that our Government could pass through so many new and trying scenes without making some grievous mistakes. Among the greatest of these has been the financial policy of this Government. The Government conducted this country bravely and, in the main, wisely, through one of the greatest rebellions on record by adopting an American policy with regard to its financial measures. It then changed that policy under influences unfavorable to the best interests of the country, and instead of making it a bond of union, as France and England have done, it has allowed its financial policy to derange greatly the business operations of the country. The strange anxiety to establish a credit abroad, in order to purchase things for which there was no special need, has been made the basis of excuse for the adoption of a policy adverse to the employment and prosperity of the laboring classes of the country, a policy which has dried up their sources of employment, and has so far reduced their consuming power as to have carried the very mechanical products of which our people are the producers and the chief consumers, out of the reach of the masses and piled them up in the factories as though they were over-productions. The uncertainty of the future financial policy of the Government has paralyzed corporate and private credits, and has thus brought on a stoppage in buying and selling property, and depressed values until they are about one-half what they were three years ago, throwing hundreds of thousands of industrious people out of those employments which active capital, supported by credit, can alone sustain. I believe that this paralyzing and ruinous policy has already shrunk the value of the whole property of the nation to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars in a vain effort to bring 300,000,000 of legal tenders to a par with gold. This ruinous contraction policy has broken up the varied industries of the country, on which millions of working men and women were depending for support. Many of them who are now in a condition of enforced idleness are compelled "to beg bitter bread from the cold hand of charity through realms their valor saved." You now ask our Government to save our laboring population from the desperation of starvation. This can be done by the adoption of a financial policy somewhat similar to that which carried France through a war as desperate and more disastrous than our war of rebellion. I ask for no untried experiment. I ask in the firm belief that a policy somewhat similar to that which now makes France the richest, and financially the most prosperous nation in Europe, would, if adopted by our Government, so inspire the now drooping spirits of the American people as to cause them to adopt a wise and well-directed system of American labor as the only true source of national wealth and individual prosperity. I believe that justice cannot be established, and the general welfare of the nation cannot be effectually promoted, without rescinding the Resumption act of 1875, and substituting a currency bill similar to the one in the House of Representatives passed in 1862, which made Treasury notes a legal tender for all duties and debts, and made them convertible into the interest-bearing bonds of the Government.

Mr. Leander Thompson said the real cause of the present condition of want, both of labor and of food, was the growth and existence of the great moneyed corporations, all of which were so many giant monopolies. He proposed that they should remedy this state of affairs, for the power lay in the hands of the great industrial masses, and the way to remedy it was to obtain and retain control of the legislative power of the nation as well as of the various States.

Mr. Wallace P. Groom delivered a long address, which was mainly devoted to the expression of sympathy with the laboring classes.

Alexander Troop said the fault was not in the City, State, or National Governments, but with the working men themselves, who were always ready to pin their faith and their votes to the men with whom politics was a trade. [Applause.] There were too many of them who were willing to vote for any consideration almost, from a ten-cent drink to a $5 bill. The working men must solve this question for themselves, and they must do it at the ballot-box.

The Secretary next read a voluminous "address of the working men to Congress," in which they narrate the ills from which they suffer, and the panaceas for which they believe to be described in this extract from their petition:

"Without presuming to dictate, we submit to your honorable body the following plan for the restoration of the enterprises and industries of this country to their normal condition. Our best and most patriotic fellow-citizens have set them forth as their most deliberate conviction, after close observation and careful study of the financial history of this country and that of all civilized countries of both modern and ancient times. We, the working people of this country, believe in these principles, and they shall have our support by our votes and influence in the Government of the country.

First—That the laboring classes of this country need a currency of adequate volume and unfluctuating value; a currency that will always supply the necessary facilities for making such exchanges of the products of labor as may be most advantageous to producers and consumers.

Second—That such a currency, adequate, unfluctuating and permanent, can only be supported by the credit of the whole country; by the credit of this nation acting through the laws and forms of their republican institutions—'instituted by the people and for the people.'

These two principles, we believe, underlie and should determine the whole policy of the Government in reference to those financial questions, so far as the relations of labor to capital are concerned, and they would work equally for the benefit of the employers and workmen."

A Mr. Cashman was next introduced, and at once took issue with the previous speakers by declaring that the fault of all the present distress in this City lay with the working men. It was the fault of the political and moneyed classes that took advantage of the working men's necessities and drove them to the wall. What the working men should do was to petition and enforce upon the Legislatures of the State and nation the necessity of opening up and stimulating the industrial and commercial interests. Give the working man first labor and then he would fix and regulate the rate of wages.

Mrs. Myra Hall then spoke in behalf of the working women of the City, and, as one means of their amelioration, said that the City should open great manufacturing establishments in public buildings, the armories, for example, in which all the goods now manufactured and sold by private individuals could be made better and sold cheaper. She thought this would restore the true scale of values which had been steadily deranged by the present private competitive system of trade among individuals, and a great easy working and glorious co-operative system be inaugurated.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, and at a late hour the assemblage dispersed.

A HUSBAND EXONERATED.

PATERSON, Jan. 10.—Great excitement was occasioned at Pompton yesterday by the report that Mrs. William Burkhart, aged fifty, who died on Thursday and was buried on Saturday afternoon, had been murdered by her husband. It appeared that in preparing the body for interment suspicious wounds were found on the neck and lower limbs, and as the woman had died very suddenly these wounds gave rise to the belief that she had met with foul play. The authorities were constrained to have the remains exhumed yesterday afternoon, and a post-mortem examination and a Coroner's inquest were held. Physicians testified that the apparent wound on the neck was from a tumor, which had not attracted attention until after the woman's death, and that the bruise on the lower limb was from a chronic ulcer. The Coroner's jury exonerated the husband, and the body was reinterred.

CONVICT LABOR TO BE LET.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 10.—The South-western Car Company, of this city, having a contract with the Warden of the State Prison, through which the company became the lessees of the able-bodied convict labor, with the exclusive use of all the shops and grounds for the manufacture of cars, having failed to pay over $34,000 due the State, in accordance with the contract, the Warden to-day canceled the contract, and is to advertise and rehire over five hundred convicts.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—A committee of the State Senate met in this city yesterday to investigate the alleged fraudulent conveyance of the Mission Creek tide lands, owned by the city, to George W. Ellis, by the late Board of Tide Land Commissioners. The evidence of ex-Gov. Pacheco and ex-Controller Green, members of the late Board of Commissioners, shows neglect on their part to inform themselves sufficiently as to the nature of the deeds to Ellis signed by them. They claim that they intended only to convey small fragmentary pieces of land of little value remaining after other awards had been made. Many other witnesses were examined as to the validity of Ellis' claim, and the manner in which it had been passed upon. The investigation will be continued to-day.

THE MUTUAL COUNCIL.

DR. SCUDDER'S CHURCH DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE LETTER MISSIVE.

A special meeting of the members of Dr. Scudder's Central Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, was held last night for the purpose of deciding whether the church would receive and accept an invitation to be represented in the mutual council proposed by Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton. The meeting was called to order at about 8 o'clock, and John M. Platt was chosen President. Dr. Scudder stated the object of the meeting by reading a letter addressed to himself, written by Joshua M. Van Cott, asking, in case an invitation should be extended to the church to send a delegate to the mutual council, whether such invitation would be accepted. Immediately on the reading of the letter Mr. David M. Stone introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in response to a note of inquiry from Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., our Pastor be requested to notify the writer that this church upon receipt of the letter missive will accept the invitation to be represented in the proposed mutual council to be called by Plymouth Church and one of the members thereof.

This resolution was no sooner seconded than Mr. E. J. Spink offered, as an amendment, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, This church has been invited to participate in a mutual council called to consider differences between Plymouth Church and Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, one of its members, and particularly these two propositions: 1. The action of Plymouth Church in dropping Mrs. Moulton from its membership as it did. Are its reasons for this valid and sufficient? 2. Her action in abstaining so long from the services and sacraments of the church, while she did not wish to withdraw from its membership. Were her reasons for this valid and sufficient? And

Whereas, The consideration of these questions, especially the last, will, and doubtless were intended to, resuscitate differences and radical opposition of opinion, such that no delegate could be chosen who could fairly represent the sentiment of the church; and

Whereas, The spiritual condition of this church is now such as to render exceedingly inopportune any controversy, or agitation such as would inevitably follow any action its representatives might take in such council; and,

Whereas, We believe that for these reasons the presence of this church by its representatives in such proposed council would be of no service to others, but would be of great detriment to the cause of Christ in his Church, and would seriously necessitate an inquiry into the guilt or innocence of the Pastor of said church in respect of matters which have been before the public for years, and have been the subject of protracted and exhaustive investigations in the newspapers, in society, in the church, and in the courts, and have proved thus far to be insoluble, (and we believe are impracticable of solution in this world;) and,

Whereas, We deprecate the continued agitation of a matter we feel sure is profitless and know is socially demoralizing; and,

Whereas, On the principal question to be considered by said council there is in this church, as in the community at large, a wide difference such as would interfere with its harmony and welfare; therefore

Resolved, That for these reasons this church respectfully declines the invitation to be represented in said proposed council.

Mr. Spink's resolution was received with a loud burst of applause.

In the debate that followed nearly all of the leading members of the church took part. Dr. Scudder, Deacon Hawley, William G. Ray, H. D. Dumont, Mr. Stone, Mr. O. Grady, E. R. Kennedy, and Mr. Schreiner spoke in favor of sending a delegate, Deacon Parsons, Mr. Cook, James K. Creevey, Mr. Blakeslee, Mr. Spink, and O. M. Ingersoll were on the other side. The final vote was 36 in favor of sending a delegate and 95 in favor of declining the invitation.

THE LAWYERS IN CONSULTATION.

Mr. Van Cott and Mr. Shearman, the counsel representing Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth Church in the calling of the mutual council, had a meeting last night at the residence of Mr. Van Cott for the purpose of completing the list of churches and delegates which are to compose the council. Mr. Van Cott said afterward that he was ready, but that some of Mr. Shearman's churches had failed to come to time, so the list was not completed. It is now understood that Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Budington, Rev. William M. Taylor, and Rev. Leonard Bacon will be among Mrs. Moulton's representatives.

THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SUCCESSFUL WORKING UNDER GEN. SHARPE—INCREASE OF DUTIES FROM PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, makes a remarkable showing of the successful working of his department for the year 1875. George D. Carroll, Inspector of Customs, has compiled for the Surveyor a most valuable and interesting record relating to the Passenger Baggage Department. The vast amount of labor and responsibility belonging to the Surveyor's department can somewhat be estimated from the facts that in 1875 there arrived of vessels from foreign ports 5,887 the steam-ships numbering 881, the greater proportion requiring the attention of discharging officers. The detailing of Inspectors of Customs is made by Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Deputy Surveyor, who has supervision of that department, and under his charge 115 Inspectors. The amount of imports, gross invoice gold value, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $363,848,439 25, paying a duty in gold of $107,195,785 10, an average of thirty-four per cent. Every dollar of merchandise of the above immense value paying such a grand total in gold duties passed under the immediate charge of Surveyor Sharpe, represented by his officers, the Inspectors of Customs. The years 1875 and 1874 compared show a result in favor of 1875 of $48,188 41, and for eight months of 1875—May to and including December—a gain of $48,490 41. A comparison of the amounts collected in Cunard steam-ships, 1874 and 1875, eight months, shows a gain of $32,976 12. The collection of duties from the Cunarders, eight months, was $60,828 87, and from all steam-ships, (Cunarders included,) same eight months, 1874, $60,439 39, a balance in favor of Cunarders, in 1875, of $389 48. Passengers' declarations, paying duties, show an increase of 935 in eight months, while in passengers and baggage, by Cunard steam-ships alone, they show a decrease of 1,156 passengers and 5,344 pieces of baggage. The following figures show the gross amount from which we take the above. The last eight months of 1875 and 1874 are compared because it was in May, 1875, that Secretary Bristow's new order relating to passengers' baggage went into effect:

DUTIES.

1875—From all passengers' baggage	$120,761 75
1874—From all passengers' baggage	72,573 34
Increase for 1875	$48,188 41
1875—Passengers' baggage, eight months	$108,930 80
1874—Passengers' baggage, eight months	60,439 39
Increase for 1875	$48,490 41
1875—Cunard steam-ships, passengers' baggage, eight months	$60,828 87
1874—Cunard steam-ships, passengers' baggage, eight months	27,852 76
Increase for 1875	$32,976 11
1875—Cunard steam-ships, passengers' baggage, eight months	$60,828 87
1874—From all baggage, eight months	60,439 39
Cunarders over all, 1875	$389 48
1875—Less passengers	1,156
1875—Less pieces of baggage	5,344
1874—Passengers per Cunard steam-ships, eight months	6,353
1875—Passengers per Cunard steam-ships, eight months	5,197
Decrease of passengers per Cunard steam-ships in 1875	1,156
1874—Pieces of baggage, Cunard steam-ships, eight months	20,135
1875—Pieces of baggage, Cunard steam-ships, eight months	14,791
Decrease of baggage, Cunard steam-ships, 1875	5,344
1875—Passengers' declarations, paying duties, eight months	1,995
1874—Passengers' declarations, paying duties, eight months	1,060
1875 over 1874	935
1875—Arrival of foreign steam-ships	881
1875—Arrival of foreign sailing vessels	4,506
Total	5,887

IMPORTS AND DUTIES.

1875—Fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, gold value of imports	$363,848,439 25
1874—Gold duties paid on above	107,195,785 10

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday in East Tawas, Mich., destroyed the store of W. L. Locke & Co. Their loss on stock is $8,500; insurance, $2,200; loss on building, $2,500; uninsured. A warehouse filled with grain and camp supplies, owned by B. C. Giel, and a barn, with the contents, owned by S. P. Bliss, were also destroyed. Giel's loss is unknown; the loss of Bliss is $2,000; uninsured. The Post Office and the law office of W. C. Stevens were over Locke's store. Stevens' loss is $1,000; insurance, $450.

One of the buildings of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, Va., was burned Sunday. The building was a splendid brick structure four stories high, and contained a public hall for religious worship, dining hall, bakery, kitchen, and laundry. The loss amounts to $25,000, upon which it is believed there is no insurance. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the other buildings of the asylum were seriously threatened, but the flames were confined to the building destroyed.

A fire in St. Catharines yesterday morning destroyed the interior of the St. Paul Street Methodist Church. The edifice is insured in the Ætna Company for $8,000, and in the Hartford for $1,500. The fire was caused by overheating the furnace.

A large box factory, belonging to Tripp Brothers, in Hudson, Mass., was partially burned on Sunday afternoon. The loss on the building is about three thousand dollars.

A barn at South Framingham, Mass., occupied by J. E. Fisher, baker, was burned on Sunday, together with four horses and carriages, &c. The loss is about $3,500.

A fire, last evening, in the show-window of Emil Blum's wine and fruit store, at No. 623 Broadway, caused a damage of $75. The fire was caused by a willow basket taking fire while one of Mr. Blum's employes was lighting the gas.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

WHAT THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION HAS DONE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

The January meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the residence of Clinton Gilbert, Esq., No. 20 West Tenth street, Royal Phelps, Esq., President, in the chair. The President read a number of communications from all parts of the country complimenting the association on its labors for the protection of fish and game, and requesting information for the guidance of similar associations in course of formation. Among the communications was one from A. W. Lawrence, game constable at Moose River, New-York, recording the successful prosecution of offenders, four fifths of those arrested having been convicted and fined. Mr. John Y. Page, of St. Paul, Minn., wrote in eulogy of the New-York Association in enforcing the Game laws, the accounts of which he had read in THE TIMES. He complained of the difficulties of similar work in Minnesota, popular opinion there being opposed to it. To this communication Mr. Phelps replied that the New-York association had experienced similar opposition some ten or fifteen years ago, but by its persistent labors had convinced the masses that the protection of game was a much greater benefit to them than to the sportsmen, and were continually convincing restaurant and hotel keepers of the advantages arising from properly enforced game laws, thereby greatly diminishing the labors of the thirty protective associations in the State. He added, that in order to protect the game of the West the citizens should form associations and name game constables, as the New-York Associations did. "It is not an uncommon thing," he said, "to see on our wharves during the closed season at one time a hundred barrels of prairie chickens and grouse en route for England, shipped at some Western city, and fully addressed to their destination." Several other communications of a similar nature were received and answered by the President, who enclosed with his replies copies of the Game laws.

On motion of Col. Wagstaff, the Committee on Amending the Game Laws was authorized to substitute the word "daylight" for "sunrise" in section 2 of the amended Game laws, relating to the shooting of ducks between sunset and sunrise.

The Secretary announced that he had sent copies of the proposed amendments to the State and thirty-six other associations for the protection of game and fish, in order that their members might use their influence in having them passed by the Legislature. He also announced that the association had obtained judgment for $152 from a restaurant keeper named John A. Currier for violating the Game laws. The Treasurer's report for the year 1874 showed a cash balance of $74 34 carried over to the present year, after meeting all expenses, and a fund to their credit of $4,000, invested in United States securities.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, and the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected: President, Royal Phelps; Vice President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas N. Cuthbert; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead; Executive Committee, B. L. Swan, Jr., Clinton Gilbert, and Francis H. Palmer. The meeting then adjourned, and the members were entertained by Mr. Gilbert.

TWEED AND HIS BODY-GUARD.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Times* of the 8th inst. has this funny paragraph: "Last Wednesday a steam yacht put into Swansboro, in this State, and about ten or twelve men landed, well armed with knives and pistols. Among them was a civilian, who, from the description and pictures of Tweed seen by citizens of that place, they firmly believe was he. They remained about an hour, made a few purchases, and then got under way and put to sea. Their presence created considerable excitement among the inhabitants of the village. The above information we obtain from Mr. Nash Mattocks, of Onslow, who lives within seven miles of the place."

MARINE DISASTERS.

BERMUDA, Jan. 6.—The bark Florence, of Limerick, Ireland, John Mitson master, out thirty days from Manititlan, struck on the rocks to the north west of these islands during thick weather at 9:30 P. M. of the 30th December, and was taken off by the crews of the gigs Teazer and Cabinet, under the direction of Pilot John Swan, by running kedges, &c., and was extricated from the reefs by the tug Clover. The Florence is now at anchor at the quarantine ground in Castle Harbor, she having lost by sickness her Captain and two seamen before leaving Manititlan, and two seamen on her passage here. Several others of her crew are convalescing.

The brigantine Samuel Walsh, of Philadelphia, waterlogged and abandoned, was passed on the 20th of December twenty-five miles west of Bermuda.

NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 10.—The whaling bark Benjamin Cummings, of this port, was totally wrecked at Fogo, Cape Verde Islands, on the 20th of December. The crew were saved.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—The steamer Bermuda, while coming in to-day, ran into the brig Three Cheers and damaged her severely.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—To-day the Secretary of the Centennial Board of Finance acknowledged the receipt of $10,340. Of this sum $340 is from installments on stock previously subscribed, and $10,000 from the State of New-Hampshire for her subscription to 1,000 shares of the Centennial stock. The Board of Finance have taken actual charge of Machinery Hall, the first of the Exhibition buildings to pass into their possession. The main Exhibition building will be turned over to them about the 1st of next month. Some time this month the board will take possession of Horticultural Hall, which is almost ready to be turned over. The Art Gallery will be given over to the board early in March.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of It."

We do not in the least feel like blaming *Macbeth* for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had *Macbeth* ever taken DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS.—*Advertisement.*

THE GREAT SALE of housekeeping LINENS at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.'s will begin to-day, comprising the entire stock of Messrs. JOHN S. BROWN & Co., who retire from business. Upward of $50,000 worth of these goods will be offered at very attractive prices.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway, elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c., Beautiful boxes note paper.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, used successfully for over forty years for Coughs, &c. 50 cents and $1.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. A valuable toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

BEEBE—EDGAR.—In Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., on the 6th inst., by Rev. E. B. Edgar, his daughter, LOUISA B., to WALTER H. BEEBE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HASKELL—UPTON.—At Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by Rev. F. Warfield, WILLIAM S. HASKELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. S. A. UPTON, of Boston. No cards.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Darien, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 8, PHEBE A., wife of S. W. Davis, and daughter of D. Sheffield. Funeral services Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her father.

HAMLIN.—In Utica, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1876, WILLIAM D., son of Catherine E. and the late William D. Hamlin, aged 29 years.

HAYES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, after a severe illness, THOMAS TROWBRIDGE HAYES, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral from St. Thomas' Church at 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

HIGH.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 9, CLARA A., widow of Solomon High.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 East 18th st., on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

HOOK.—On Saturday evening, 8th inst., LOUISA BUCHNER, wife of J. De Wint Hook.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 16 Irving place, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HUTCHINS.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 9, HIRAM T., youngest child of Edgar A. and Hattie C. Hutchins.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOYCE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 10, MARY JOYCE, widow of D. B. Joyce, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Sterling, No. 61 Livingston st., Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, in this City, Jan. 10, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th st., on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 4:15 o'clock.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

Whereas, By the decree of Almighty God, our late President, Charles P. Leverich, has been suddenly removed from our midst; and

Whereas, We, his former associates, desire to bear testimony to the estimable traits of his private character, which have endeared him to each of us, as well as to the unimpeachable integrity and eminent capability that have characterized his administration of the affairs of this institution as its honored head for the past twelve years.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, the Directors attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in the daily papers.

CHAS. E. BILL, Chairman.

MARTINE.—On Sunday afternoon, at White Plains, STEPHEN A. MARTINE, suddenly, of diphtheria.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, White Plains, Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:25 and 11:40 A. M.

MERCHANT.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9, of diphtheria, MAMIE, only child of Robert and Jane M. Merchant, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 591 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

PULTZ.—On Monday evening, Jan. 10, at the residence of Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, WILLIE MAXWELL, only son of John T. and Helen A. Pultz, and grandson of Dr. William H. Maxwell, aged 6 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REED.—At Montclair, N. J., FRANCIS A. REED, widow of James G. Reed, Esq., aged 54 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SING.—On Monday, the 10th inst., at Sing Sing, NANCY, widow of John Sing, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 1 P. M., from Trinity Church, Sing Sing. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M. and returning leave Sing Sing at 3:17 P. M.

SHEPHERD.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., MARGARET, widow of Thomas Shepherd, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 Morton st., on Thursday morning, the 13th, at 10:30 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, 1876, MARGARET, widow of the late Thomas Thompson, of Rahway, N. J., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Rahway, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rahway Depot for the 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

[SIXTH SEASON.]

IRVING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1876.

CARRIAGE NOTICE.

Carriages conveying company to the above reception will enter Irving place from the north and go out by way of 14th st. and 4th av. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance.

IRA GARLAND,
Captain Eighteenth Precinct.

ART NOTICE!

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTIC FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &C.,

belonging to

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, ESQ.,

to be sold by auction as follows:

FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, &c., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHOICE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS.

Large collection of examples of the ITALIAN, FRENCH, DUTCH, FLEMISH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Represented by the engravings of Raphael Morghen, Wille, Sir Robert Strange, Bartolozzi, Desnoyers, Longhi, Hollar, &c., now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. Keep up the Strength! Fortify the System! Sustain the Vital Forces and Powers! or, in other words, ASSIST NATURE! by using this famous Tonic. By so doing disease will be overcome, vigorous health will result, and life will be prolonged. This celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S is NATURE'S GREATEST ASSISTANT, and is extensively and regularly prescribed by all leading Physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday at 5 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE CHARITY BALL
OF 1876
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on
TUESDAY, Feb. 1.
under the usual management.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH-POWDER removes tartar and discoloration, arrests decay, and keeps the teeth sound, clean, and white. 25 and 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRIFTED ASUNDER;
OR, THE TIDE OF FATE,

Is the latest home story by Miss AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, author of "In Trust," "There's No Place Like Home," "Seven Daughters," &c. The story is strongly marked by the characteristics of style that have secured to the author the wide popularity which she enjoys. The exciting plot is unraveled without recourse to conventional sensational methods, and the author's thorough comprehension of human nature invests with the atmosphere of naturalness even the more highly-wrought scenes incident to the story. Cloth, $1 50.

For sale at the book stores. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price by WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c.
DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st., at 8 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE BY WOOD BROTHERS—COST $1,700; quite as good as new; the owner wanted $750; has reduced it to $550. Seen at HAM'S, No. 37 Mercer st.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARNER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET.—A STABLE, WITH FIVE STALLS ON ground floor; large loft and carriage room. Apply to M. Curley, No. 111 East 17th st.

FIRST-CLASS—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE to let, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S most trustworthy and reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., private families, hotels, boarding-houses, laundries, &c., can find now very respectable servants for every capacity waiting for situations. All these servants have been carefully selected by the well-known proprietor, and can be faithfully recommended to any one desirous to have reliable servants. Remember this address.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—Families will find all nationalities of help. Girls wanted for good places. Call early.

AT SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE AT NO. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestants; female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing, or house cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress; is a thorough chambermaid and competent laundress; has the highest testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat, tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or do general work; is a thorough servant, a good laundress, and is not afraid to work for good-sized family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or grown children, and sew; willing and obliging; reference from last place. Call at No. 65 East 9th st., few doors from Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; is honest, willing, obliging; best of references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist in washing; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 110 West 20th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 21st st., a few doors from 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or to mind children; good City references. Call at No. 241 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children; good City reference. Call or address No. 153 East 43d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and to take care of children; can operate on Singer's machine; good City reference. Call or address 153 East 43d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing for a small family; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a colored young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 120 West 33d st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 178 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl to do chamber-work or general house-work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 5 East 13th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing. Call or address 307 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE, GENTEEL American girl to do the chamber-work or house-work of a small private family; would like the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 855 2d av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 297 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; would wait on a lady; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references; City or country. Call at No. 307 East 26th st., Room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 178 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for one day at 408 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND WILLING TO ASSIST generally; City references; wages moderate. Call at No. 403 West 29th st. (20th Ward Relief Office.)

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person; is a thorough chamber-maid; would assist with the washing, or would go as waitress in a private family; has ten years' best City reference. Call at No. 49 East 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID, and willing to assist in Washing.—By two young women; highly respectable and recommended as good plain family cook; meats, game, soups, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; also good washer and ironer; the chamber-maid and waitress understands her business thoroughly; excellent washer and ironer; both willing to do the work of a family; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A woman "whom we know" as an excellent family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c., superior bread and biscuit, good washer and ironer; can furnish reference from last employer. At ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway. Inquire for C. J.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WITH excellent reference to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and can take a place directly or in a few days; a neat, obliging person desirous of keeping her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Welsh girl, with good reference, to cook, wash, and iron; does all kinds of family cooking; makes bread, biscuit, and pastry; is a very responsible, competent girl, for City or country; no objection to general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH several years' reference, who understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, bread, &c.; in City or country; can furnish undoubted references from employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman, "whom we know," as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is a superior laundress; and can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 131 18th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; also, by a Protestant girl as chamber-maid; both capable in the pantry or kitchen; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c.; and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 1,233 Broadway, up stairs, lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, pastries in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has six years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing and Ironing.—By a well-recommended young woman; good cook; meats, game, pastries, makes soups, excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A YOUNG woman with City reference; bones, lards, makes jellies, soups of all kinds, &c.; willing, obliging, and competent to fill a first-class place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is competent of taking full charge of kitchen; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 207 East 38th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY COLored girls, with best of references; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; private family or boarding-house; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, CONSCIENTIOUS WOMAN, AS excellent family cook, with the best of references from City families; is clean, neat, tidy, and obliging. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call or address for two days No. 301 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; CAN MAKE GOOD bread and biscuit, also pastry; is willing to assist with the washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class family; understands all kinds of baking, game, soups, and fish; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 East 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE willing to assist with plain washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 108 West 38th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO go in a hotel, club-house, or boarding-house; is fully competent; excellent references; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; fully understands her business; willing to go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 49th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FOR City or country; first-class City references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Association.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; makes good bread; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to do the entire cooking, washing, and ironing; is a good cook and baker; an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 34th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would do coarse washing; no objection to the country; has good references. Call at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; neat, economical, and thoroughly experienced; has the finest testimonials from Sweden and America. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as good family cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a small family between them; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, QUIET, INDUSTRIOUS woman as good family cook; would help in the laundry; has excellent up-town references; is neat and economical. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND assistant housekeeper; is accustomed to Protestant institutions, with the strictest knowledge of housekeeping, cooking, and economy. Call at or address No. 231 East 28th st. for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable English Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—FOR CITY or country; willing to make herself useful; kind to children. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., 20th Ward Relief Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good bread, cake, and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS WILLING to assist with washing and ironing, or would do the cooking and washing for a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES TO GO out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; prefers to sleep at her own home; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of desserts and baking; would go to the country; best City reference; will help with washing. Call at 156 West 18th st., rear, Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who has been forelady in a first-class dress-making establishment, the work of some first families by the day, or work taken home; ball and evening dresses a specialty; dresses made over equal to new. Address L. E. L., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A SUPERIOR DRESS-MAKER, forewoman in one of the largest establishments in New-York, solicits engagements at $1 50 per day; thorough cutter and fitter. Address M. W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, who has good taste for making suits, ball and evening dresses; will go out by the day or take work to her home. Call at No. 182 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would engage for $8 a week; cuts and trims in all the styles. Address J. W., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT dress-maker and seamstress, by the day or month; is a perfect fitter; good reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MME. COMO, FRENCH DRESS-maker, wishes a few more engagements. No. 116 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT, FIT, and trim, or would take work to her own home; has the monthly fashions. Call at 212 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant person as working housekeeper for a plain widower; no objection to children; has good reference. Address K. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUcated German Protestant, with excellent references, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address North German Lady, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with City reference, to do general work or cook, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of family cooking and washing and ironing; ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO any kind of light work; is willing and trusty, and has good recommendations from last employer; is willing to work for moderate wages. Call at No. 65 West 33d st., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE girl, not long landed, to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 218 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 4.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant American young woman to do general house-work in a private family; country only; two years' reference; wages $12 per month. Call at 390 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as general worker, and cook, washer, and ironer; references good. Seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE colored woman, with the very best of references, to do general house-work; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work; is a good cook; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 East 25th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker and milliner; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address E. O. C., No. 231 East 37th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A Young Miss.—By an educated and pleasant French person; understands her duties perfectly; good references. Address E. F., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; thoroughly understands her duties; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; in a first-class family. Call at No. 105 7th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman; highly recommended as first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, puffing, polishing; gets up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' finery in elegant style; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE LAUNdress; can do fluting, puffing, and clear-starching; has good testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIable young woman as first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as good laundress in a private family or hotel; good City reference. Call at No. 573 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting and puffing; best City references can be given. Call at No. 63 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress, with good City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 976 8th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, and to assist with chamber-work if required; no objections to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st.; second floor, room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and puffing; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; no objections to a boarding-house; willing to assist with other work; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as laundress and chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; best City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 43 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 472 6th av., near 29th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable girl as maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit if required, or would see to growing children; or do light chamber-work; willing and obliging; has ten years' best City references from last places. Call or address for two days No. 229 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference from last place. Address for two days C. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN who is a kind, attentive nurse, and well experienced in the care of the sick; is also a good family seamstress; understands dress-making; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and do plain sewing; no objections to do a little chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant person as nurse and seamstress; one who is kind to children. Address A. H. M., Box 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH, PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has first-class references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 153 West 54th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE; baby five weeks old. Call for one day at No. 489 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO WOULD like to take care of children and make herself useful. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., Room No. 6.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH nurse, who also can talk German; would assist to do light house-work; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of address.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Address Louise, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; will take the entire charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 459 West 21st st., opposite college grounds.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child; is a neat seamstress; references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and be useful; for small wages; City or country; is very neat and active; good reference. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; neat and capable, with excellent references; to be seen at last employer's. Call at or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH INFANTS' nurse; highly recommended; seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl to take care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 242 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress. Call for two days, at present employer's, No. 60 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or take care of children; cuts and fits, operates on machine, and embroiders; good City reference. Call at No. 347 West 36th st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO is a good dress-maker, by the day or week; competent to do all kinds of sewing; operates; terms moderate. Address M. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would see to grown children; City or country; good reference. Call at 89 West 11th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; UNderstands all sorts of family sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS dress-maker; can cut and fit well and trim tastefully; by the day or month; can do general family sewing and operate; good reference. Call at No. 270 7th av., first floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands dress-making and family sewing; will take care of children, or go by the week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av., near 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO HAS not lived out, having a Wheeler & Wilson machine, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to be useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 235 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who is willing to assist with other duties; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 Macdougal st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH LADY, WELL recommended, as seamstress; wishes to meet with a journey to Europe. Address C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant as family seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to attend to growing up children or make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as family seamstress, with charge of one child, in or out of the City; good references. Address E. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A WOMAN FOR HER LITtle girl, thirteen years old, to run on errands, and to do little things around. Call at No. 254 West 47th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver, perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl as competent waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to assist in washing; good references. Address B. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A tidy, capable young woman as waitress; can fill either capacity to satisfaction; has good reference. Call, or address, Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH PROTestant; highest City references from her present place. Address G. L., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties of the capacity; unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at No. 9 West 30th st., at present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making up salads; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; no objection to go a short distance to the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 248 West 30th st.; first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD WAITress. Call at No. 104 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; best references; a beautiful place for bleaching; terms moderate. Call at Mrs. Moore's, No. 308 West 44th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; ladies' or gentlemen's wash, or family wash; fluting done in the neatest style; no objection to go out by the day; has no incumbrance. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Faggs, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing by the dozen or month; good City reference. Call or address No. 218 West 18th st.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS WANTS a family's washing at her home; terms, 75 cents; fluting, puffing. Address Laundress, 143 West 19th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing to do at her residence, or go out by the day. Call at No. 324 West 21st st., third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., rear.

WASHING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE FAMILIES' fine washing; dresses and children's clothes neatly done; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; most respectable City reference for honesty and ability. Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., near 3d av.; second floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman solicits washing and ironing at her own home or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—A SCOTCH WOMAN SOLICITS washing; families' or gentlemen's clothes made up with care at shortest notice and most reasonable prices; will go out by the day; good references. Call or address Laundress, No. 306 East 33d st., first floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some washing at her residence; fluting and puffing at reasonable prices. Call at No. 425 West 42d st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMan to do washing and ironing by the day or take home; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A SUPERIOR butler and waiter, who thoroughly understands his business, in a good private family; best City reference. Apply in jewelry store, No. 861 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; also a good driver; understands gardening; will tend furnace, milk, and be generally useful; low wages; good references. Address T. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A DANE, single; speaks English; City reference as a competent coachman and driver; is sober, civil, and industrious; can milk; wages no object; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COACHMAN AND LAUNDRESS.—MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; wife as excellent laundress; would like rooms over carriage-house or cottage to live in; best reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 292 1st av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man; is a good groom and is a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Scotchman, single; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful; wages moderate; City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY YOUNG MAN; ENGLISH; knows his business thoroughly; willing to be useful; first-class City reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman; fully understands his business in both branches; has the best of references. Address R. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—AND TO make himself generally useful; wages very small; Protestant; twenty-six years; member of church. Address Wellington, Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good references. Address T. J. Woodbridge, No. 119 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant, experienced; good City reference; no objections to either City or country. Can be seen at Campbell's harness store, 50 4th av., or address the above.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman; willing and obliging; good references. Address, or apply, Coachman, Dr. Cattanach, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 15 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; five years' best City reference. Call or address James, No. 12 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—CAN FURNISH FIRST-CLASS CITY reference. Address C. E., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; good references. Address J. T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Single, aged 25, with good City reference as to sobriety and capability; no objection to the country. Call or address A. Z. Clinch, feed store, 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; has first-class City reference; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; six years' City references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address J. B., 60 West 15th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands his business; is a careful driver; can be highly recommended. Address R. L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT coachman, with the very best of references, who understands farming and is a splendid waiter, in the City or country, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business in this City; has superior City references for several years. Address J. C., Box No. 271, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man of experience, whose character and ability will bear the strictest investigation; no objections to the country. Call or address M. L., 31 East 35th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, SOBER, strong, and willing; wages no object; can milk, plow, drive, and do general farm-work. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; wife would do the family washing if required, or take care of poultry; has best of City references. Address J. B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; MARried; understands the management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and management of a gentleman's place; references first class for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN (MARRIED, NO children,) to take charge of a gentleman's place; eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best recommendations. Call or address L. W., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPETENT IN all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables, ornamental planting of pleasure grounds; would care one horse; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as groom, or will take care of horses; good reference. Apply at No. 337 West 44th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can groom, care, and drive horses, care cattle, is a good milker, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman as valet for two gentlemen, or waiter in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable references. Address G. L., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WATCHMAN—AS WATCHMAN, NIGHT OR DAY, in business banks, families, or houses; is a citizen in this city twelve years; a strong, sound, sober man; can speak English, French, and German; best City reference given. Apply to M. Florentin, locksmith store, No. 100½ West 46th st.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places for integrity and capability; no objection to go in the country. Address O. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG, TRUSTY COLORED MAN as in-door servant; is a thorough waiter; can take full charge of a dining-room, silver, &c.; is very willing and obliging; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Address S. Smith, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City and old country references. Address J. McA., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as first-class waiter (Protestant) in a good family; the best City references. Address for four days J. B. T., No. 746 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS reference. Call on or address G. Butler, No. 8 Jones st., Room No. 4.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as waiter, and the wife as first-class cook; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address T. Dow, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN Englishman and wife to go together; man as waiter, wife as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; or to go separate; City or country. Address R. J., No. 109 East 11th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE VERY BEST City references as regards competency and character; is sober, honest, and a thoroughly experienced waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS, FAST-WORKING pattern-maker to work near Peekskill, N. Y.; he must inclose recommendations, and give lowest price per day. Address D. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A GOOD MAN AS TRAVELING SALESman, on salary; expenses paid; an experienced commercial traveler who can give first-class references as to his fitness for the position is desired. Apply by letter to the Hathorn Spring, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a smally family. Apply with first-rate references this morning at No. 127 Lexington av.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply, with City references, at No. 339 5th av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND WAITER OR footman. Answer, with references of not less than one year, to Box No. 1,222 Post Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK; TO ASSIST WITH washing; City reference required. Call at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; best City references required. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 25th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James R. Nichols, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the twenty-first day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1875.

d28-1aw3wTu. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Nicholson, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty seventh day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d28-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. SHAFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Isaac C. Shafer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 19th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1875.

d28-1aw-3wTu GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONAS and GUSTAV ISAAC, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julius Jonas and Gustav Isaac, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, copartnership and individually, and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1876.

ja11-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MAYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Solomon Mayer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of January, A. D. 1876.

ABRAHAM WIMPFHEIMER, Assignee,
No. 200 Church street, New-York City.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway. ja11-1aw3wTu*

NO. 4,877.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK W. KROETER, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At New-York City, this 27th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius M. Jagel and Frederick W. Kroeter, individually, and as copartners under the firm name J. M. Jagel & Co., of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of J. M. Jagel, aforesaid, by the District Court of said district. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 120 Broadway. d28-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HINCHMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph R. Frith and William A. Hinchman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875.

HIRAM SNYDER, Assignee,
d28-1aw3wT* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 5,256.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At New-York City, in said district, this 27th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius M. Jagel and Frank Schumann, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Jagel & Schumann, of New-York City, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 120 Broadway.
d28-1aw3wTu*

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JULIUS JONAS and GUSTAV ISAAC, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

d28-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF DAMASKS, LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are OFFERING the most EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT in this City of
FINE AND EXTRA FINE DAMASKS, by THE YARD.
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, in ALL SIZES, with NAPKINS TO MATCH.

The ABOVE include not only a FULL LINE of JOHN S. BROWN & SONS', but of the CELEBRATED and SUPERIOR QUALITIES of ARDOYNE MANUFACTURE.

YARD-WIDE LINENS,
Of SUPERIOR MAKES, commencing at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of 25 cents per yard and upward.

They ALSO OFFER the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of DOMESTIC BLEACHED
AND BROWN COTTONS
Of the VERY BEST STANDARD BRANDS, at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD during the past twelve years.

The ABOVE are EXHIBITED on the 4TH AV. SIDE—9TH ST. SECTION—presenting an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSEKEEPERS to ADVANTAGEOUSLY SUPPLY their wants, which MAY NOT OCCUR AGAIN for years.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

will sell until the FIRST OF FEBURARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FINE WALKING AND DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, including SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

CLOSING SALE.
At low prices, to make room for new stock,
Ladies' and Children's Fine Under-wear, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Sacks, and Worsted articles.
E. A. MORRISON, No. 893 Broadway,
No. 13 East 19th st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
S. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A large assortment of Stylish Suits in Black and Colored Silks, from $45.
Camel's Hair Cloth and Black Cashmere, with all Silk Skirt, for $42 to $15.
Black Cashmere Suits at $20.
Camel's Hair Suits with Feather Trimming, $28.
Camel's Hair Overdresses, $11 to $23.
ALPACA SUITS, BLACK AND COLORS, $8 to $10.
FINE BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE OVERDRESSES, at $25.
IMPORTED COSTUMES, this season's goods, at $30.
LOT OF POLONAISES at $2 50, and upward.
SWISS AND ORGANDIE Suits at $15.
SWISS AND ORGANDIE Overskirts and Jackets, $10.
MISSES' CASHMERE SUITS at $15. Children's Suits at $3 50.
LADIES' PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS, SILK TRIMMED, at $6 50.
Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $8 50 to $11.
Ladies' Serge Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $4 35.
Ladies' Figured Rep Wrappers, $3 25.
Also, Ladies' Underwear in great variety.
Tucked and Ruffled Walking Skirts, 98c. to $1.
Train Skirts, from $3. Canton Flannel Skirts, 98c.
Chemises, plain, 60c. Tucked and ruffled yoke, 90c.
Tucked and Embroidered, $1 25.
Muslin Drawers, from 52c., upward. Canton Flannel Drawers, 75c.
Night Dresses, from $1 10 to $3 75.
Shaker Flannel Skirts, $2 85. Scarlet Flannel Skirts, $2 45.
Complete Trousseau, from $50.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.
INFANTS' WEAR IN FULL ASSORTMENT
SILK-TRIMMED WHITE MERINO CLOAKS, $7 to $9. EMBROIDERED, $13 50.
WALKING COATS, BRAIDED CLOTH, $3. VELVET, HAND EMBROIDERED, $8. CASHMERE, $5 50.
CHRISTENING ROBES, EMBROIDERED, $4 50, and LACE, $15. CAPS, $4 50.
NURSING BASKETS, $3 50 to $10.
PIQUE DRESSES, $1 80, and up.
INFANTS' OUTFITS a specialty, on hand or got up to order.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

SILK DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

We offer 250 pieces CACHMIRE CYCLOPE, costing, imported, $2 47, gold, to land, at $2, currency, per yard; A. Giraud & Cie., CASHMIRE ALEXANDRA, and BIG ELEPHANT; Antoine Guinet & Cie. gros grain superieur CACHMIRE LE RHONE, all offering at a reduction of 50c. to $1 a yard FROM FORMER PRICES.

Bonnet & Co.'s superior quality POULT DE SOIE reduced from $3 50 to $3, from $3 75 to $3 25, from $4 50 to $3 75.

In PLAIN COLORED SILKS we are offering TAFFETAS at 75c., worth $1, and CASHMIRE HISTORI at $1 50, worth $2, PLAIN GROS GRAINS in seal brown, myrtle green, navy blue; Corbeau, prune, fumee de Londres, tea rose, Eglantine, gris perle, and all the FASHIONABLE SHADES for STREET, DINNER, or EVENING WEAR, at $1 25, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, reduced from $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.

STRIPED, CHECKED, and PLAID SILKS in ALL COLORS, from 50c. to $1 per yard.

Elegant LYONS BROCADES in pink, sky, pearl, ecru, cream and white, twenty-seven inches wide, reduced from $5 to $3 50, and from $4 to $2 75.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, commencing
MONDAY, JANUARY 10,
Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.
LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.
Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.
Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.
WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., and all the standard brands at case prices.
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.
PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.
ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.
WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

Also,
a complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Husk, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF

Ladies', Misses', & Children's Cloaks,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH ONLY, FROM JANUARY 10.
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7 50, $9, and up.
Ladies' Velvet Cloaks at $40, $45, and $50.

ALSO,
to their well-selected stock of REAL LACES in
POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,
comprising HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, SCARFS, CAPES, TIE-ENDS, JABOTS, BLACK-THREAD LACES, BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK FRENCH LACES, CASHMERE LACES, &c., &c.,
NOVELTIES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
AND TO
A LARGE CLEARING-OUT OFFERING IN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
275 dozen Tape-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each, worth 20c.
125 dozen Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., extra value.
Initial Handkerchiefs, with silk borders, at $1 25, $2, and $2 50.
A LATE IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WILL BE SHOWN MUCH UNDER VALUE.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, falls, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—WILL A. S. CARLETON, who has written for W. C. Paper, please continue to write. We have lost your address.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 26
JAVA.........WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA.........WED., Feb. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..................................Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA...............................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...........................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.............................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA...............................Feb. 15, at 9 P. M.
MONTANA.............................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....................Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....................Thursday, Feb. 3

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..............................Jan. 8.
FOR HAYTI ONLY:
ANDES.................................Jan. 12.
FOR HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..................................Jan. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 25, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 3,000 tons.......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..............THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. | England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......................Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre...............................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA..................SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
VICTORIA..................SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.......Sat., Jan. 15 | AMERICA.......Sat., Jan. 29
HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22 | ODER.............Sat., Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin.......................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.................................TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLAR LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, Jan. 27
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO.........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..............Feb. 26
COLOMBO...........Feb. 12 | HINDOO...............March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN......................................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*LORD CLIVE.......Jan. 1 | *KENILWORTH......Jan. 22
OHIO...................Jan. 8 | INDIANA..............Jan. 27
PENNSYLVANIA...Jan. 15 | ILLINOIS.............Feb. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
SOUTH CAROLINA............WEDNESDAY..............JAN. 12
CITY OF ATLANTA............SATURDAY..................JAN. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon,
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. ALASKA..........Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....................23 00
First-class passage to Augusta..........................20 00
First-class to Albany.......................................22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

H. C. Williams & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 49 Wall st., New-York,
DEALERS IN
STATE, CITY, AND RAILWAY BONDS.

Orders for Stocks and other Securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange. Good Railway Bonds not regularly quoted and those in Default of Interest made a Special Branch of Our Business.

WE WISH TO BUY
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST.
CAIRO AND FULTON FIRST.
CANADA SOUTHERN FIRST.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA FIRST.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES AND SEVENS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN FIRST.
COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL FIRST.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN FIRST.
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN FIRST.
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE FIRST.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST AND SECOND.
NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10.
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY FIRST.
WEST WISCONSIN L. G. FIRST.

INVESTMENTS FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT. FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,960) thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

By a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver by these courts, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented, to be put in possession on the 18th inst.

This result is of great importance to the interests of the bondholders, and will inspire renewed confidence in the future of the enterprise, and promote the early consummation of the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of over $10,000,000, including upward of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Many others have only awaited the decision of the questions pending in the United States Court.

It is important to the interests of all who desire to participate in its advantages that they should signify their assent to it without delay.

When it is accomplished, all the measures for the improvement of the connections and business of the road will receive a new impetus; and in the hands of a reorganized company, freed from financial embarrassment, and possessing the advantages of confidence and credit, a marked improvement in all its interests, as well as in the market value of its securities must follow.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, which every bondholder should obtain immediately, may be had at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., or will be mailed by them to any address.

We, the undersigned, being holders of first mortgage bonds, have accepted and heartily approve the above plan of reorganization.

RICHARD IRVIN,	A. A. LOW,
JOHN CASTREE,	C. M. FRY,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
ALEX. MASTERTON,	DAVID STEWART,
JONAS G. CLARK,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	GEO. J. PENFIELD,
EDW'D DUNHAM,	FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—More than a million and a half of bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1. The success of the plan being assured, all other holders should join at once.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1876. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.
The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.
A regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and an extra dividend of Three per Cent. are now payable.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 203 Montague st. and No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1876.
A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., is this day declared, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after the 12th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 31. Transfer-books will be closed 19th inst. and reopened Feb. 2. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. CRABY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
CASH CAPITAL..................................$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876.................511,471 30
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per Cent., and an extra dividend of FIVE per Cent., both payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.
The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE per cent. (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 4th January, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX ( ) per cent., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ten (10) per cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars,
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 247 GREENWICH ST., CORNER PARK PLACE
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCROALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,473,396 79; Surplus, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square,
Pupils begin and attend at their convenience.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct,)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JAMES BRADY, plaintiff, against SARAH BRENNEN, and Sarah Brennen as Administratrix, &c., of Eugene Brennen, deceased, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell, her husband, Mary Kain and John Kain, her husband, O. T. Wallace, Mary Farrell, Harry Harker, Terence Murphy, and John H. Smith, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, November 12th, 1875. CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendants, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint therein mentioned, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York State, on the 20th day of November, 1875.—Dated Brooklyn, November 24, 1875.
CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d21-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLAUDIUS B. CONANT and CHARLES A. GILLIS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not sev.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house at said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven 45-100 dollars, with interest from the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1875.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Jan. 10, 1876.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON,
jal1-law6w-Tu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. CORNISH, William J. Turrell and Hulda Turrell his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 58 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 6th day of January, 1876.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jal1-law6wTu

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, about to be vacated by a party going South for the Winter, who take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st.—European plan; elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, singly and en suite, with all modern improvements; an excellent family restaurant attached; liberal arrangements made for the season.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMMERCY PARK.)—Medium size, upper front room, large window, high ceiling, with fire; suitable for one or two gentlemen; location, house, and table first-class; moderate prices.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room; all conveniences; billiard table, gas, fire, including board for two; terms moderate; private family; references given and required. No. 356 West 32d st.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Beautiful location; handsome square room, reception and hall room, with board, at moderate prices.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

PLEASANT BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 6 EAST.—One large room on fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; first-class French table; references exchanged; terms moderate.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD.—Also, other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, for gentlemen, with or without board; house and location first class. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOUR LARGE, handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, entire first floor; private table if desired; also, one large and a single room.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 123, OPPOSITE ARCADIAN CLUB.—To let, with board, rooms singly or en suite; terms reasonable; table unexceptionable.
Mrs. E. J SMITH.

A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY BACK room, either furnished or unfurnished, with superior table, can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av.; terms reasonable.

A PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, adjoining bath-room; convenient for gentlemen; with board, and quiet home comforts. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

SECOND FLOOR—FIVE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON 5TH AV.—Suites of rooms with or without board; only choice places obtained at No. 588 6th av.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor; five rooms, on 5th av.; also suites of three rooms, with bath and private tables. Parties desiring board or rooms apply to A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Double and single rooms for families, with board; extra wide house handsomely and newly furnished; everything in fine order.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, or private table for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; moderate price for good accommodations; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, with private table only, in a first-class family house; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITS OF single rooms to first-class families and gentlemen, with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Double and single front sunny rooms with board; moderate prices; references exchanged.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., WEST, NO. 109.—Comfortable room, with closet, and good comfortable board in a private French family; moderate terms.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
WITH ELEVATOR.
One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SOUTHERN exposure; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms with private table and first-class appointments.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board, at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD in a private family, (Christian preferred,) where they can enjoy home comforts and sociability, with a view to permanency if suited; will furnish their own room. Address, giving terms, reference, &c., J. C. S., Post Office Box No. 4,567.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH TO dine daily at 6 o'clock with a private family of refinement; French table, and location near Union or Madison square. Address L. W. G., Box No. 3,739 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also one small room, (near Union Club,) to gentlemen, without meals; house first-class. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—IN PRIVATE HOUSE; two connecting front rooms with Southern exposure; all modern improvements; very low terms; house and appointments first-class.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF SUPERB OIL PANITINGS.

The most superb collection of AMERICAN WORKS Ever exhibited in this City, together with a very choice collection of FOREIGN WORKS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 13 and 14, at 12 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next session begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private instruction day and evening, and guarantees to remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling.

MISS C. BANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
A gentleman, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VOCALIST AND MUSICIAN OF considerable experience in teaching in colleges is open to an engagement; highest references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 158 Bleecker st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY, Jan. 11,
LAST REPRESENTATION OF HOME,
with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original impersonation of COL. JOHN WHITE.
Concluding with the farce of A QUIET FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
an original four-act comedy by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
will be produced, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AND A CAST that will include Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES STEVENSON, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. J. W. SHANNON, Mr. GEORGE BROWNE, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ETHEL THORNTON.
EVERY EVENING AT 8; SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. (Chartered 1863.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW QUARTERS NOW COMMENCING.
The ABLEST PROFESSORS IN AMERICA engaged.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, JAN. 20,
ELEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS,
Under the leadership of P. S. GILMORE.
THE CENTENNIAL QUADRILLE,
COCONORANI.
The great Parisian dance, which will be performed by eight artists engaged in Paris for this novelty.
Boxes to be had only at P. Routey's, No. 713 Broadway. Tickets can be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Shield's, No. 896 Broadway; Lyceum Theatre, and at all the principal hotels.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
as Perkyn Middlewick, the Butterman, in Byron's comedy of OUR BOYS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS and at SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as Caleb Plummer, the Toymaker, in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' charming story, DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
The management of this favorite resort begs to announce that the three great works art, "The Siege of Paris," "The Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of "The Franco-Prussian War," are still on exhibition. Music by Grafulla's superb band in the promenade every evening. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' IMPERSONATIONS OF OAKEY HALL, BARRETT, BANGS, DAVENPORT, &c.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.

Matinee at 2.	Evening at 8.
Admission, 25 cts.	JULE KEEN and
BELLE HOWITT.	SALLIE ADAMS,
in the Burlesque,	in the sensation,
JACK	THE
THE GIANT KILLER.	CUT GLOVE.

ELECTIONS.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. W. R. CRABY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 10, 1876.
AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
PHILIP BISSINGER,
THEO. DREIER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,
GEORGE GRAVENHORST,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,
FREDERICK KUHNE,
ALEXANDER KLINGENBERG,
M. H. LEVIN,
FREDERICK MEISSNER,
EMIL MAGNUS,
FRANCIS MORAN,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
HENRY ROCHOLL,
J. M. THORBURN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
C. UNGER,
FREDERICK VON BERNUTH,
C. A. ZOEBISCH.
H. ROCHOLL, President.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company, of Fairchance, Penn., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1875.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. E. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
PIQUE.
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sidney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.
*** The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open a month ahead for theatre parties.
POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.
PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

	Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the
AN	MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
	ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED	including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH!	Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15,
NINTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LIGHT COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, FARCE.
"Sport that wrinkled care derides."
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE WIDOW HUNT,
with JOHN DILLON, CYRIL SEARLE, W. J. FERGUSON, F. LANGLEY, Miss MARY STUART, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON.
MY TURN NEXT,
with JOHN DILLON, CHARLES PARSLOE, HARRY GWYNETTE, J. W. BRUTONE, Miss PEARL EYTINGE, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON, Miss ANNIE EDMONDSON.
To conclude with the laughable scene,
FUN IN A JURY-ROOM,
from "Crucible," slightly changed and localized.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cts.
MATINEE THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THERESA TITIENS.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
In compliance with the generally expressed desire to hear Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in some of her justly celebrated lyric impersonations, the manager has the honor to announce a few nights of Italian opera, to commence on
MONDAY, Jan. 24,
on which occasion
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
will make her first appearance in America in her world-renowned character of
NORMA.
Particulars in future advertisements.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1876.
Tickets, $5, to be had of the Committee, or at the Orphan Asylums.
Application for boxes to be made to M. J. CODY, No. 293 Broadway.
CHARLES O'CONOR, President.
W. J. KANE, First Vice President.
PETER TRAINIER, Second Vice President.
P. MALONE, Treasurer.
R. J. MORRISON, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN T. McGOWAN, Financial Secretary.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the DEMON STATUE, and the Transformation of the
4 SEASONS..........4 SEASONS.
Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
The "distinguished Parisian Company" for a season of nine nights, commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 13, with LES DOMESTIQUES.
Friday, 14th, benefit of Mr. F. HIRSCHY,
LE DEMI-MONDE.
Juliette Clarence in the leading role.
Tuesday, 18th, benefit of Mons. DALBERT,
LES PATTES DE MOUCHE.
Subscription open, and sale of seats to-day.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Temple of Sensational Novelty; the Model Vaudeville Varieties of America; Strangers' Paradise; Home of Pleasure; Resort of Fashion; Grand Olio of Sixty Artists; Melange of Art and Nature; Naughty Dutchess; Le Minuet; Clog Dance; Bee Bodge; Bird Cage; La Vivandiere; No, No, No; Keene and Forrester; Living Statues; Siamese Twins; Guide's Return; Frank Gibbon. Evenings, 8 o'clock; matinees, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 2 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
Every EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY Matinees.
"THE BIG 4." "THE BIG 4." All new Stars this week.
"The Best Entertainment in the City."

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
NIMBLE NIP, RECONSTRUCTED.
New CLOWN, HARLEQUIN, PANTALOON, and COLUMBINE. LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LECTURES.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL,
The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers, at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, under the leadership of Mr. S. R. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

"LECTURES FOR OUR NEIGHBORHOOD."
CHARLIER INSTITUTE CHAPEL,
No. 107 WEST 59TH ST.,
EVERY TUESDAY EVENING,
No. 6, JAN. 11—COMBUSTION AND FLAME.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
ANNUAL MEETING
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1876, at 8 P. M.,
At CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th st. and 5th av.
S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL. D.,
Permanent Secretary of the American Legation at Pekin, author of "The Middle Kingdom," and forty-two years resident of China, will deliver a discourse upon "CHINA, ITS GEOGRAPHY, PEOPLE, AND RELATION TO OTHER NATIONS."
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

BAPTIST CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETing will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7:45 o'clock, at the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

Addresses are expected from Mr. HENRY M. SANDERS, "New-York City Our Centre for Evangelistic Work;" Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, "Successful Mission Work Illustrated by the Results of First Mission Baptist Church."

The singing by a select quartet led by Mr. MOSHER.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $35 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.
Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.
MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE A. M. E. ZION Church of Yonkers, having purchased lots for building, have contracted with Messrs. Stewart to erect their house of worship. An appeal is made to the benevolently disposed to assist in this work. We have for our collectors our Pastor, Rev. G. R. JACKSON, and JOHN THOMAS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New-York.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

AUGUST BELMONT SPEAKS FOR HIM.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE IN HIS FAVOR—SPICY DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE BANKER AND ALDERMAN PURROY—A DECISION NOT YET ARRIVED AT.

Messrs. Cole, Purroy, and Lysaght, the Aldermanic Committee to whom the nomination of Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works was referred, held an important session in the City Hall yesterday. Early in the day it was announced that some members of the Manhattan Club—between whom and the Common Council there has hitherto been a wall of brass—would appear before them to present the claims of the Mayor's candidate for confirmation, but it was not then known that Mr. August Belmont, the banker, would be one of the number. The chamber in which the meeting was held was densely crowded. Immediately after the committee had organized, with Mr. Cole as Chairman, Mr. Belmont appeared and handed Mr. Cole the following document:

NEW-YORK, Jan 10, 1876.

To Messrs. Cole, Lysaght, and Purroy, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned beg leave to say that the nomination of Gen. Porter as Commissioner of Public Works, which has been referred to you, is to be regarded as one of the most important subjects which has for a long time come before the Board of Aldermen. The opposition to Gen. Porter is in a large degree opposition to honest and economical management of public moneys, and is to a great extent based on the avowed expectation of placing the Bureau of Public Works in hands less careful of the public money. The City has of late years been plundered of large amounts by dishonest public officers, and the taxpaying citizens regard it as their duty and right to look with some care on questions like the present, involving great expenditures of money in the future.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request that you will give them an opportunity to be heard before your committee prior to any final action.

Signed by Royal Phelps, Samuel Sloan, S. L. M. Barlow, August Belmont, George Ticknor Curtis, John T. Agnew, Sidney Webster, Wilson G. Hunt, William C. Prime, George Law, Moses Taylor, John A. Stewart.

Alderman Purroy (to Mr. Belmont)—Can you tell the committee what are the politics of each man who signed that paper?

Mr. Belmont read the names aloud and replied; "They are good Democrats—better Democrats than the men who are opposing Fitz John Porter. I need go no further than to mention the name of the Controller of this City."

Alderman Purroy (glancing at the names)—I move we meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow to hear persons for and against the nomination of Fitz John Porter. Will the gentlemen you represent be here at that hour?

Mr. Belmont—I don't suppose these gentlemen care about getting into a debate on the subject.

Alderman Purroy—We are ready to hear them on the matter.

Alderman Purroy (to Mr. Belmont)—Do you think the confirmation of Fitz John Porter would injure the Democratic Party?

Alderman Cole (with emphasis)—I think it would kill it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Belmont—I think it would benefit it. I believe that no man can point to a single action of mine that has injured the Democratic Party, and I would not ask you to confirm Fitz John Porter if I thought it would have that effect. The question is, whether a Democratic Board of Aldermen will sustain Mr. Green, who last Fall assisted the Republicans to defeat the Democratic Party, or whether they will vote for Porter, who is a capable man. The principal charge against him is that he has reduced the laborers' wages; and yet, if I was in Mr. Porter's place, I would have done the same, because it would serve the interests of the laborers better. There is no reason why laborers' wages should not be reduced in times of depression. I am firmly convinced that the confirmation of Fitz John Porter would be a great benefit to the Democratic Party, and his rejection would put you in the position of believing what the Republicans have said about him. I am sure that no paper would rejoice more over it than the organ of the Republican party in this City—THE NEW-YORK TIMES. As I have said, every class has suffered in these times, and why, then, should the wages of laborers be exempt from reductions. Now, suppose Fitz John Porter has made a mistake, is that a sufficient reason to send him adrift and reject him? We all make mistakes.

Alderman Purroy—But he has been informed at least fifteen times that it would be necessary for him to rectify his mistake, and he has not done it.

Mr. Belmont—Perhaps he don't think it was a mistake. There are many views on that point.

Alderman Purroy—It was a very great mistake, and the people have so decided.

Mr. Belmont—Can you tell me what Fitz John Porter fixed the rate of wages at?

Alderman Purroy—At $1 60 per day. It was $2.

Mr. Belmont—I have got a farm, and I employ twenty men on it. I paid them $2 a day for some time, but I told them that I thought of stopping the work, and of their own accord they offered to work at $1 50.

Alderman Purroy—Now, suppose the Democratic Party had issued pamphlets declaring that it was not responsible for the reduction of the laborers' wages; suppose they proclaimed that fact everywhere, on the platform and in print; and suppose they were beaten because the wages had been reduced, and because Fitz John Porter had refused to correct his mistake—what then?

Mr. Belmont—I don't think the Democratic Party was beaten on that ground.

Alderman Purroy—Don't you know that the question of wages was the principal issue at the last election?

Mr. Belmont—I believe it was one of the issues, but the Democratic Party was not beaten on that account.

Alderman Purroy—What then?

Mr. Belmont—I think the cause was the mistakes made by the leaders. I think Kelly made a frightful mistake in going against Recorder Hackett, and when I say this I must also state that Mr. Kelly is a friend of mine.

Alderman Purroy—You think, then, that although Hackett is a bad man in the judgment of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Kelly should have abandoned principle and secured the nomination for him.

Mr. Belmont—I don't think that Hackett is a bad man. He is a good Judge, and the people were in favor of his election.

Alderman Purroy—Then, if Kelly believed Hackett to be a bad man, why should he support him?

Mr. Belmont—He is not a bad man; and I repeat that Kelly committed a frightful mistake in going against him.

Alderman Purroy—Then you think that it was the mistakes of our leaders and not the wages question that caused the defeat of the Democratic Party last Fall.

Mr. Belmont—Don't catechise me too much. The laborers' wages may have had something to do with the defeat, but so had the opposition to Hackett. I told my son that Hackett would be elected, because public opinion was for him.

Alderman Purroy—Do you think it is consistent with home rule to take a man from New-Jersey, or any other State outside this, and give him office in this City?

Mr. Belmont—Fitz John Porter is a citizen of this State.

Alderman Purroy—Not when he was appointed.

Mr. Belmont—I think that any General who fought in the last war is a citizen of every State, and should be so regarded. No objection was made to Gen. McClellan when he received office in this City. John Bigelow never voted a Democratic ticket in his life, and yet you voted for him for Secretary of State. There is a great difference between the appointment and the rejection of a man. If you reject Fitz John Porter—a man who has been persecuted by the Republican Party—you will appear as indorsing all that has been said against him. As to the laborers, I am not afraid to tell them that their interests demanded a reduction of their wages, the same as other classes. At the bottom of all the opposition to Fitz John Porter is the great man at the head of the Finance Department.

The great banker's speech seemed to make no impression on the committee, and no one else desiring to be heard, the meeting was adjourned until 1 P. M. to-day.

A SUGAR HOUSE IN DIFFICULTIES.

It was reported in the street yesterday that a very old and respectable house in the sugar trade was in difficulties and unable to meet its engagements. On investigation, the report was confirmed, but the head of the firm, when called upon at his office in Wall street, declined to make any statement in connection with the case. The reporter learned from other sources that the liabilities of the firm would not exceed $375,000, and that their inability to meet the engagements was caused principally by giving too much credit. Philip Stiner, the tea man who suspended last week, owed them it was estimated, $16,000. The house is not a very large one, doing only a moderate business, but it always bore a high character. It failed about twenty years ago, and subsequently paid all their creditors the full amount of their indebtedness.

A MISSING TEA MERCHANT.

In September last Henry Menayer, a well-known speculator in teas, bought the store of the United States Tea Company, at the corner of Church and Vesey streets. After conducting the business for nearly a month, he left the City to visit his friends in Gallipolis, Ohio, and left his place of business on the 2d of October. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. His brother, Mr. E. S. Menayer, of No. 252 West Eleventh street, did not feel alarmed at his absence until quite recently, when it was learned that he had not reached Gallipolis, Ohio, whither he said he was going. It was ascertained that after leaving his store he went to No. 577 Hudson street, where he occupied a room, and soon after left that place, ostensibly to go to the railroad depot. No further trace of him has been obtained. Detectives have been employed by his relatives, but have thus far failed to obtain any clue to his whereabouts, and they fear that he has been foully dealt with, as it is believed that he had quite a sum of money and valuable jewelry about his person when he left the City.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE APPROVES OF AN APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS.

There was a meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of recommending Congress to appropriate $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial Exhibition. The President, Mr. B. W. Floyd, took the chair and said he would wish to disabuse the minds of some of the members who thought that the exhibition was not entitled to recognition by Congress, as they considered it was sectional in its character. He differed with those gentlemen, and read extracts from the proceedings of Congress and from the duties of the Commissioners, to show that it was national in its character, and if it failed for want of funds it would, he said, be a national disgrace.

Mr. S. D. Harrison said that the exhibition was not a private undertaking. The gentlemen who had charge of its management had done their business in the best possible manner. They expected—and it was a reasonable expectation—that the various States would contribute, and if they had done so there would, he said, be no occasion for asking aid from Congress. He hoped Congress would grant the money, as they would all feel ashamed if the undertaking failed for want of funds. He concluded by moving the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, While heartily indorsing the action of Congress in refusing by an almost unanimous vote to grant subsidies or make appropriations from the Federal Treasury, or the Federal domain, toward private enterprises, yet in view of the national interest taken in the success of the celebration of the approaching Centennial of our Republic, we are in favor of an exception being made to the strict interpretation of this general rule; therefore,

Resolved, That the New-York Produce Exchange heartily approve of the proposition now before Congress to appropriate $1,500,000 for the purposes of the Centennial Exhibition to be held in the City of Philadelphia during the coming Summer.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted by the President of this Exchange to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate, with a request that they be communicated to their respective bodies.

Mr. J. E. Thurber seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Henry Smith moved to amend by leaving out the first paragraph of the preamble indorsing the action of Congress in refusing to grant subsidies to private enterprises.

Mr. S. Baker said he was not opposed to all subsidies, as they may want assistance to build a cheap transportation road.

Mr. A. A. Orr believed in cutting off subsidies to private enterprises, but the Centennial Exhibition was not a private undertaking, but a national affair, and he therefore hoped the preamble and resolutions would pass.

The amendment moved by Mr. Smith was then put and lost, and the original resolutions were next put and carried almost unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE ALSO FAVORS AN APPROPRIATION.

The Cotton Exchange had a meeting also yesterday to give expression to their views on the question of extending aid to the Centennial Exhibition out of the public Treasury. Mr. Henry Hentz presided, and after a very brief discussion the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Exchange, it is essential that the Centennial Exhibition, which is to be held at Philadelphia this year, which will present the growth and progress of our country since the establishment of the Government, should be worthy of its great object and the plans of its projectors carried out within the specified time.

Resolved, That this Exchange respectfully prays that the Senate and House of Representatives now in session at Washington grant the petition of the United States Centennial Commission and Board of Finance, to appropriate $1,500,000 to complete said work.

Resolved, That, while we are opposed to Governmental aid in favor of private enterprises, it should be borne in mind that this exhibition should not be considered a local or sectional one, and that it is of national importance that it should be successful, inasmuch as the President of the United States has invited through our diplomatic and consular representatives all the nations in the world to participate in it. Therefore it may be said that it is under the fostering care of our Government, and hence it should secure the aid it has asked for. Its failure would be a national disgrace.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite our sister exchanges and various commercial organizations throughout the country to give their support to the memorial of the Centennial Commission, which is now before Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions shall be transmitted to the United States Senators from New-York and members of Congress from this City.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WOODWARD, JR.,
WALTER T. MILLER,
WILLIAM P. CAMPBELL,
HENRY HENTZ, President.

The following additional resolution, which was offered by Mr. John H. Inman, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the fraternal feeling and good will now existing throughout the country and the manifest disposition and purpose of those who battled against each other to join hands as one people in the future is the most auspicious ushering in of the Centennial year, and that their representatives in Congress should do no act which would necessarily disturb the patriotic concord now existing and increasing, but that responsive to, and in furtherance of, the foregoing sentiments which have been substantially embodied in resolutions and passed by unanimous vote in the House of Representatives on the 6th inst., that Congress be and is hereby respectfully requested to remove unconditionally all political disabilities resulting from the late civil war.

AN EASY WAY TO GET RICH.

Moses Strasburger, of No. 3 Maiden lane, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses from the American Clock Company, of No. 581 Broadway, the American Watch Company, of No. 1 Bond street, and the Gorham Manufacturing Company, also of No. 1 Bond street. It appears from the affidavits of the complainants that Strasburger represented himself to each of the above-named corporations as having just entered into a partnership with one Sampson Rosenblatt, of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale jewelry business in that city. He further represented that the new company was free from debt, and had a cash capital of $35,000, of which he himself had paid in $25,000. Upon these representations he obtained from the American Clock Company, between the 9th of September and the 27th of October, goods to the amount of $2,198 58, for which he gave his note at four months. About the same time he applied to Daniel G. Appleton, of the American Watch Company, and, reciting to him the same story, induced him to ship to St. Louis watches and movements to the amount of $12,513 75. Of this sum Strasburger paid a small amount in cash, and, as before, gave his note at four months for the balance. On the day of his negotiation with the American Clock Company he also negotiated with William G. Spencer, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, for the purchase, on four months' credit, of $2,796 20 worth of silver and plated goods. Upon his representations this company also accepted his note, and shipped the goods to St. Louis at various periods between the 1st of September and the 15th of October. When the notes fell due they were protested. It was then found that the goods had been removed from the St. Louis store. On these grounds the various corporations above named caused his arrest. After a whispered conversation with his counsel at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, the prisoner waived an examination, and was committed in $15,000 to appear in the Court of General Sessions. Charles Schlesinger, a liquor merchant, of Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty street, became his bondsman. It is stated that the cases in which Strasburger was arrested represent only a small part of his operations, which, according to some of the creditors of the firm of which he was a member, amount to some $200,000.

OPENING OF THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

The new Buckingham Hotel, corner of Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, will be opened to the public to-day. The hotel is in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, most of the prominent churches, and the better class of schools, and, consequently, possesses important advantages as a family hotel, in addition to the attractions offered by the perfection of its interior arrangements. The furniture of all the offices, halls, reception rooms, and gentlemen's parlors is of massive mahogany, trimmed and furnished in modern style. The dining and breakfast rooms are finished in oak, in modern Gothic style, the ladies' parlors being decorated in the style revived under the reign of Louis XVI. All the principal apartments are carpeted with heavy Axminster, manufactured expressly for this purpose. The heating and ventilating apparatus are on a new plan, developed by Prof. Hyslop, each apartment having its own apparatus, and all danger of fire being entirely obviated. There is no public drinking-bar in the house, the coffee and reading rooms being intended exclusively for the use of guests. The building was erected under the direct supervision of the owner, Mr. Kemp, who has spared neither money nor trouble in its construction, and the internal fittings were supplied by the first houses in New-York. Under the present managers, Messrs. Gale, Fuller & Co., the Buckingham bids fair to take first rank as a family hotel.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Bids for completing the building erected for a Museum of Natural History on Manhattan Square, in the Central Park, were opened yesterday by the Park Commissioners. The following were the lowest bids: Iron work, Wilson Manufacturing Company, $10,808; carpenter work, J. Donvan, $29,435; plastering, J. Mahoney, $8,800; plumbing, T. McDermott, $4,745; painting, Van Horn & Co., $2,475; artificial stone and tile work, F. W. Lawrence; heating and ventilation, Baker, Smith & Co., $11,660; elevators, Crook & Begs, $2,500; vitrified pipe, Stewart & Co., $2,775; cases, Watson Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J., $62,800.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

WINDING UP OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.

The depositors of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank are not likely to get a dividend before the last of February or the first of March. Mr. Butler, the Receiver, is doing his best to hasten the winding up of the concern, but the property of the bank and its liabilities are such that a speedy settlement is impossible. The claims of the Chatham National Bank and the German Up-Town Savings Bank must be met before the depositors can receive anything. The original indebtedness to the Chatham National Bank was about eighty-four thousand dollars and to the German Up-Town about fifty thousand dollars. At present there is owing to the former about eighteen thousand dollars and to the latter about forty thousand dollars, every cent of which the law requires to be paid before a dividend can be declared to depositors. During the present month the notes due the Manufacturers' and Builders' mature to the amount of about fifty-nine thousand dollars, and the Receiver hopes that with this money collected from them and from notes already matured which shall be taken up or partially paid to raise enough to clear off the indebtedness to the banks mentioned. If he does this he will then begin to accumulate money for a dividend of perhaps twenty-five per cent., to be paid either in February or March.

THE SUIT AGAINST A TRUSTEE OF THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

In the Fifty-seventh Street Court yesterday, before Justice Duffy, the case of certain depositors against Thompson W. Decker, Trustee of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, came up. Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch, counsel for the prosecution, presented his brief in reply to the oral argument of Mr. Clinton, counsel for Mr. Decker. By mutual consent the case was treated as a test of the five cases brought under similar affidavits. The point at issue was whether there is any statute under which the prosecution can be carried on. Mr. Fitch argued that the defendant was guilty of perjury in swearing to a false statement of the affairs of the bank in 1874, and he therefore held that the case should go before a jury for their consideration. Mr. Clinton, of the defense, not being present, Messrs. Truax and Crosby said a few words in reply to Mr. Fitch's argument, after which Justice Duffy adjourned the case to Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Clinton's brief in answer to Mr. Fitch will be submitted.

THE BROOKLYN HYDROPHOBIA CASE.

PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH IT—STATEMENT BY THE MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

The brief announcement of the death of Henry Murray, of Baltic street, near Albany avenue, Brooklyn, of hydrophobia, was made at Police Head-quarters at a late hour on Sunday night. The peculiar circumstances attending the development and fatal termination of the case are attracting considerable attention in Brooklyn and elsewhere. Murray was a laborer of sober habits and healthy constitution. On the night of Oct. 19, 1875, while employed as a watchman on certain buildings in the suburbs of that city, he attempted to drive a strange cat from one of them. The animal sprang into his face and bit him on the nose, but, the wound inflicted being nothing more than a slight scratch, he paid no attention to it. The wound soon healed. On Thursday evening last he felt a pain in his nose, but no thought of the encounter with the cat occurred to him, he supposing he had taken a cold. All that night he complained of headache, and of feeling languid, and on Friday was quite ill, although he continued at his work. On Saturday morning his respiration became labored, and he swallowed with difficulty, saying that his throat seemed to be closing against him. His friends became alarmed at his symptoms, and Dr. John D. Sullivan, of No. 493 Tompkins avenue, was called in. Dr. Sullivan tells the following story of the case:

"On Saturday afternoon I was called in for the first time, and found him in bed, but looking quite well. But, while talking to him, he suddenly jerked up, all his muscles going into a spasm. After telling me of his difficulty in drinking, I called for a glass of water and handed it to him. As he took it his hand began to tremble, and only with great effort he succeeded at last in getting it to his mouth and taking a mouthful. He had no actual 'dread of water,' which hydrophobia literally means, but his throat contracted violently, together with all the muscles of his body. The muscles were affected, but the spasms were nervous. After that was over he seemed as well as ever in his life, except that he felt a soreness in his forehead, he said. At that time I knew nothing about the cat bite, and not liking to frighten him with any questions, I took his father and mother into another room and asked them if he had been bitten by any animal. They said no, except some ten years previously, when he had been slightly bitten by a dog. While talking with his father, his mother went back, however, and questioned him on the subject, and he mentioned the cat-bite spoken of as the only one. When I saw the symptoms were fully developed, I asked him about it, and he said that for the last two or three days he had had darting pains in his nose. There was, however, no swelling about the spot, nor any discoloration. I saw him again yesterday morning, and his symptoms having become more intense in every way, in spite of the remedies I had applied, I sought a consultation with another physician, and called in Dr. Pilcher. I had administered sedatives with some quinine. The quinine I gave him thinking he might not have recovered from an attack of malarial fever he had had some time before. When Dr. Pilcher arrived in the afternoon, the symptoms were still worse, although the sedatives were increased, and we thought the steam-bath was the only thing that could help him. However, there were no facilities for it there, and when I went to the Police station for an ambulance, intending to take him to the hospital, where a bath could be had, I could not get one. It was, however, then too late. He was jumping and struggling violently, his agony being awful to witness. We finally concluded to let him alone, and he went rapidly into collapse, remaining in a very low condition until 2 o'clock this morning, when he died from sheer exhaustion. There was, during his low state, more or less spasmodic action of the muscles and a continual accumulation of foam—'sputum' we would call it—in his mouth, which seemed to choke him when he tried to swallow and to throw him into the spasms. He was not afraid of any fluid, but could not swallow it, the attempt to do so almost asphyxiating him. At such times he grew livid."

Young Murray remarked to Dr. Sullivan that if he could only get the trouble out of his throat he would be all right. He retained his right mind until Sunday night, when he became delirious, and imagined that somebody was outside who wanted to shoot him. He also seemed to fear that the doctors were going to cut his nose off. He gave rational answers to questions, even when violently delirious. Dr. Sullivan is fully of the belief that the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. He is also of opinion that if the case had been put under medical treatment two weeks ago, the effects of the virus could have been eradicated from the system, and the life of Mr. Murray saved.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE ISLAND.

Six prisoners confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island made a desperate attempt to escape yesterday afternoon. It would seem that a gang of convicts had been sent out early in the morning to work on the sea wall in process of construction at the upper end of the island. At 2 o'clock they knocked off work, and were returning to the Penitentiary building in charge of the keepers. When they came near the gate between the upper and lower portion of the island, six of the gang broke "the lock-step," and, rushing from the ranks, scattered over the island. The names of these prisoners were John Smith, sentenced Dec. 14, 1875, for one year for assault and battery; James O'Neil, sentenced Oct. 12 for larceny; Charles Edwards, sentenced Aug. 11, assault and battery; Joseph McCormick, sentenced Aug. 19, larceny; George Buttman, sentenced Oct. 16, larceny, and Alexander Kennedy, sentenced Nov. 11 for assault and battery. The alarm-bell was at once sounded, the patrol guard-boats rowed in near the shore of the island, and Warden Fox and the entire force of keepers gave chase to the fugitives. All of them were speedily captured, except Smith, whom Keeper Foy finally succeeded in capturing near the sea-wall. Smith, a powerful ruffian, offered a desperate resistance, and endeavored to wrench Keeper Foy's revolver from him. The keeper very promptly and properly fired on Smith, and wounded him in the side. He then surrendered. His wound was examined by Dr. Kitchen, who pronounced it very slight, and extracted the ball, which was lodged in the muscles of the back. The would-be jail-breakers were then locked up in the dark cells, and will be kept there until they are severely punished.

A WARNING TO INSURANCE AGENTS.

On the 4th of the present month Mr. A. B. Adams, agent of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of this City in Willimantic, Conn., received the following telegram from New-York:

W. F. Cook, our Superintendent, will call on you. We send him a check; please cash. W. F. Cook, go as letter of 3d directs.
(Signed,) GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

On the same day Mr. Adams received a letter enclosed in a Continental envelope and addressed to "W. F. Cook, care A. B. Adams." These several devices were not without their effect on Mr. Adams, and when, a day or two afterward, a large, heavy, well-appearing man, apparently thirty-eight years of age, with a thick, dark moustache and insinuating address, called on the agent at his home in Willimantic, the latter was quite ready to put faith in whatever representations the stranger might make. Cook, after introducing himself, produced a draft for $150, which Mr. Adams promptly cashed, in accordance with the instructions in the telegram. After a short stay the stranger departed, and the next day the draft, which had been drawn on the Fourth National Bank of this City, was returned protested. The officers of the Continental wish to warn the public generally, and insurance circles in particular, against this fellow Cook. No such Superintendent is in their employ, and it is suspected that he is in reality the swindler who has recently perpetrated frauds of a similar kind on other companies than the Continental.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

ITS JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO PREPARE BILLS TO REMEDY EXISTING EVILS IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

At the last meeting of the New-York Municipal Society the first action to secure some of the reforms which it was organized to promote was taken. Its Judiciary Committee was instructed to prepare drafts of bills to be submitted to the present Legislature for giving legal effect to the principles laid down in the following resolutions adopted by the society:

Resolved, That it is essential to the pecuniary interests of the people of this City, and to the security of order and government among them, that the Municipal expenditures should be placed upon a more economical basis, and that their annual amount should not, as a rule, exceed the revenue and taxes annually collected; and in aid of such results, there ought to be a limitation by law upon the increase of the City debt.

Resolved, That the members of the official and clerical service, engaged in administering the government of this City, ought to be so classified, and their compensation so fixed, and the time of daily service so defined, that, as near as may be, those receiving the same compensation shall have like responsibility, and perform like amount of labor; and that none shall be paid more than a reasonable sum for the actual services rendered.

Resolved, That the laws should require, so far as practicable, that every officer holding an office to which a salary is attached, shall, in the absence of provisions to the contrary, be bound to devote his whole time to the discharge of his official duties, if from the nature of such duties such entire time is required; and that such devotion of time be a condition of his right to receive or hold his salary.

Resolved, That public officers have no right to pay, or agree to pay, more than the fair market value of labor or material procured for the public use; and that for the amount of all sums knowingly paid, or agreed to be paid, by any such officer, in excess of such value for such labor or material, he should be made personally responsible. And, for the same reason, every public officer should be personally liable for the compensation of all persons, and for the cost of all material, which he knowingly employs or purchases, in excess of what is fairly needed in that branch of the public service to which his authority extends, or in excess of the appropriations, unless in cases of grave public exigency.

Resolved, That it is an act of gross injustice to those who serve the public in this City for only a reasonable compensation, whether as officers, clerks, or laborers, to require them to pay party or political assessments; and it is demoralizing to official life, and without any benefit to the people, to allow City officers to have any part in enforcing and collecting such assessments for party purposes.

Resolved, That it is an offense against common justice, and tends to increase the corruption, the inefficiency, and the expense of municipal administration, to appoint to or remove from the municipal service for the mere purpose of increasing the power of a political party, or of rewarding those who have been most serviceable to party managers.

Resolved, That the people have a right to know all the facts relating to the manner in which official duty is discharged under the City Government, and that no officer has a right to conceal the motives of his action behind any claim of absolute discretion or official immunity; and that the laws should make provisions for a more direct and complete disclosure of such facts and motives in all cases where there is reason to suspect official infidelity or an abuse of authority.

Resolved, That those who receive public charities when able to work, and those confined for offenses, may, with justice, and should be required by the public authorities to labor; and that it encourages idleness and vice, and needlessly increases the public expenses, to allow able-bodied persons, as is the practice in this City, to live at the public charge without labor.

It was further resolved that the Judiciary Committee prepare suitable bills for giving legal effect to the principles asserted in these resolutions, and that the society would promote their passage at the present session of the Legislature.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTED—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, with Alderman French, the President, in the chair. All the members of the board were present except Alderman Burnett, of the First Ward, and the chamber and all the lobbies leading to it were crowded with a number of interested spectators.

A bid was received from the Fayette Vapor Gaslight Company offering to light and keep in repair the street lamps of the city at a saving of $10,000 from the price now paid. A resolution was adopted empowering Sheriff Daggett to renew the contract for conveying prisoners to the County Jail and Penitentiary at $4,500 per annum, the same as now paid. Mayor Schroeder sent in the nomination of Mr. Garrett Bergen, Republican, as a member of the Board of Assessors, in place of John Sherron, Democrat, whose term of office will soon expire. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. The Board of City Works was authorized to expend $4,826 64 in repairing the recent break in the water pipes in De Kalb avenue, and putting in extra stop-cocks as a means of preventing similar accidents in the future. On motion of Alderman Fisher, the various motions and resolutions passed at the last meeting of the board, appointing certain subordinates in the City Clerk's office, were rescinded. Certain illegal assessments for paving streets were authorized to be canceled, and the Controller ordered to draw his warrants for refunding the same. A resolution was received from the Controller placing the various sums mentioned in the tax levy to the credit of the departments for which they were intended, and Alderman Fisher offered a couple of resolutions looking to the reduction of salaries. The Controller's communication and resolution were adopted, and Mr. Fisher's resolutions were referred to the Committee on Salaries. One of the latter purposes to reduce the salaries of firemen to the sum paid previous to the recent increase, as follows: Foremen, $1,000; engineers, $1,000; drivers, $900; firemen, $800, and stokers, $800, the resolution to take effect on Feb. 1, next. This proposition is understood to meet with the approval of the Mayor. The aggregate amount of the tax levy is $8,378,538 58. Alderman Ray offered a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that the heavy burdens under which the tax-payers of the City of Brooklyn now groan were foisted upon them by the Legislature of this State, urged, in many instances, by designing, irresponsible persons, monopolies, and corporations, which influences are reported each year to subvert the City charter to personal or party interests, instead of to the public good, and requesting the present Legislature to refuse to pass all bills and reject all propositions affecting or lobbied for by any head of department, unless the same shall first receive the sanction of the Common Council, and also requesting the Governor to veto all such bills should any pass. The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The President announced the standing committees for 1876. The two principal committees—Law and Finance—are as follows: Law—Burnett, Ray, Jennison, Griswold, and Guthrie. Finance—Rowley, Griswold, Black, Sheppard, and Gunder. Alderman Fisher was made Chairman of the Committee on Opening Streets, and on Ferry and Water Rights; Alderman Shephard is Chairman of the Fire Department Committee, Alderman Rowley of the Committee on Railroads, and Alderman Griswold of the Police and Excise Committees. The political standing of the committees is three Republicans to two Democrats.

Alderman French offered a resolution to discontinue the lighting of extra lamps in front of churches, stating that it cost the City $9,000 to $10,000 per annum to maintain such lamps. A resolution was passed appropriating $500 to procure a portrait of ex-Mayor Hunter to hang on the walls.

LOST BONDS RECOVERED.

On Saturday afternoon an anonymous letter was received through the mail by Marx & Co., whose messenger lost twelve $1,000 bonds on Friday last, informing them that if one of the firm would come alone to the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue on the following evening and bring $1,000 in $100 bank notes with him he could recover the bonds. On Sunday evening Mr. Marx repaired to the place designated, and at the time appointed he was approached by a young man, who told him to go into a neighboring saloon where he would meet the person who had the bonds. Mr. Marx did as directed, and on entering the place was met by a young man who showed him the bonds, and who, after receiving the reward, handed them to him. Mr. Marx asked no questions, and the young man from whom he obtained the bonds said nothing except that he had found the securities in front of Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s office in Pine street. The careless messenger has been discharged.

DR. JOHN LORD'S LECTURE.

Dr. John Lord delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Great Benefactors" at Association Hall yesterday morning. The subject was "Socrates, the Greek Philosopher and Moralist." The lecturer discerned a resemblance between the great philosopher and the scientists of the present age. The former had scorned physical science and embraced mental philosophy. He maintained the superiority of the soul over the body. His greatest fame was as an ethical speaker, but he was hated by sophists and other pretenders of the age in which he lived. Conscious that the charges adduced against him of subverting the popular religion were true, he offered up his life in attestation of the doctrine he promulgated.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Italian school under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, will celebrate a Christmas festival at the new building, No. 158 Leonard street, this evening. A select programme of music will be performed by the Italian School Band, and the children to the number of 500 will receive a variety of gifts. This branch of the Children's Aid Society was established about two years ago, and the class of unfortunates which it has taken under its protection receive many of the advantages of a family. A good education is afforded to them, and in some cases useful trades.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The advanced rates on freight to the West went into effect yesterday.

The annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will be held at Irving Hall this evening.

Mr. Charles Delmonico has not effected a ten years' lease of the property bounded by Twenty-sixth street, Broadway, and Fifth avenue.

Anthony Ford, aged twenty-four, of No. 27 West street, had one of his feet badly injured while at work yesterday at pier No. 20 North River.

Charles Fantonia, a sailor on the steamer Hindoo, lying at pier No. 53 North River, had his left hand badly crushed by a winch while at work on the steamer.

Mr. John B. Gough delivered his lecture, entitled "Man and His Masters," before a large audience last evening in Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street.

William W. Wright, a laborer thirty-five years old, fell down two flights of stairs in the new building No. 33 East Eighty-second street yesterday and was instantly killed.

The daily union prayer-meeting in Collegiate Church was attended by great numbers yesterday afternoon. Rev. Drs. Tyng, Ludlow, and Hepworth made addresses. The meeting to-day will be led by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line, which left Liverpool Dec. 30, arrived at her pier in this City on Sunday morning, making the passage in ten days, four hours, which is remarkably quick time for this season of the year.

The surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Hospital yesterday reported to the Coroner's office that William Cavernow, of No. 527 West Twenty-eighth street, had died from injuries supposed to have resulted from a beating he received on New Year's Day.

A meeting of the Germans interested in the repeal of the law prohibiting masked balls, was held yesterday at the Germania Assembly Rooms. It was decided to send by a committee to Albany, to-morrow, two bills providing for the repeal, or amendment of the offensive law.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance Dec. 31, $870,208 53; receipts, $994,025; payments, $1,310,270 52; balance Jan. 8, $553,963 59. The Chamberlain has collected from banks holding City deposits $5,456 95 as interest for the month of December.

The managers of the Infant Asylum Ball desire to give notice that there are a few tickets remaining unsold, which may be obtained of Mrs. L. M. Bates, No. 10 West Thirty-ninth street; Mrs. C. K. Garrison, No. 40 Park avenue; Mrs. Fanny Barrow, No. 178 Madison avenue, or any of the managers.

Guarantee paper to the amount of $40,000, loaned to Wellington, Kidder & Co. by W. H. Starin, liquor merchant, of No. 40 Beaver street, went to protest yesterday. Mr. Starin, while freely admitting the fact, refused to give a statement of his assets, saying, with a smile, "that he was not worth a cent."

At the annual meeting of the Centennial Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: William Starritt, President; Henry Welsh, First Vice President; John R. Farrington, Second Vice President; George R. Reilly, Secretary; Albert Anderson, Treasurer.

The annual election of the Sparta Club, in the Nineteenth Ward, was held yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, James L. Miller; Vice President, James R. Davies; Treasurer, Gilbert L. Platt; Trustees, Charles J. Cornell, Robert H. Boyd, and Joseph Rosenthal.

The following have been elected delegates to the German Republican Central Committee: Fifteenth District—William H. Stiner, Commissioner of Excise; John J. Steitz, John J. Pollock, William Stetzer, and Lorenz Beyer. Tenth District—J. V. Mayer, Rud. Rubens, Joseph Rheinbolds, Charles Guentner, F. Raimann.

Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, discussed before the Methodist preachers yesterday the question "How to develop more fully the connectional interests of the churches?" He also spoke of the importance of elevating the ministry by a more searching examination of the candidates for admission to conferences.

At the meeting of the Church Conference yesterday Rev. Dr. Washburn read a paper on "Our Lord's Conversation with Nicodemus as Relating to Baptismal Regeneration," which was discussed afterward by Dr. Samuel Osgood and others. It was resolved that hereafter the conferences should be held on the first Monday of each month.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a dispute occurred at No. 90 Catharine street between Sarah McGarvey and John Moroco, an Italian, about $1, which Moroco had promised the woman. During the fight which ensued Moroco stabbed the woman in the eye with a pen-knife, inflicting a serious wound. The woman was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital and Moroco was locked up.

Charles White, whose wife keeps a store at No. 425 West Thirty-fifth street, filed a complaint yesterday at the Mayor's office against John Duggin, a City Marshal. He charges that the latter, in executing a judgment for $50 against him, carried off property belonging to his wife worth about $600. The property, which consisted mainly of fancy goods, was taken from her store. The case will be heard on Wednesday.

The German Republican Club of the Second Assembly District last evening elected the following officers and delegates to the Central Committee: President, Philip Betz; First Vice President, J. Schenkelberger; Second Vice President, M. Sittig; Secretaries, E. Leuser and O. Romoline; Treasurer, Louis Kissler; Sergeant at Arms, John Degenfeld; Delegates, Morris Friedman, Philip Betz, Gustav Beyerle, Dr. L. Naumann, and E. Auerbach.

The Charity Fair in aid of the deserving poor of the Twelfth Assembly District was opened last evening in East Fourth street, near Avenue D. The two main floors and basement of the premises are tastefully and elegantly fitted up. Among the most elaborate tables were those of Mrs. Joseph Archbold, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. B. T. Rhodes, and Mrs. V. Heimberger. During the evening Judge Larremore delivered an address commending the object of the fair, and predicting for it financial success. The management state that last night's receipts surpassed their expectations.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Louis Werbetz, the baker who was stabbed by Armand Ling in the boarding house, No. 27 Bayard street. Frank Scholter testified that he saw Ling stab Werbetz, and that while endeavoring to take the knife away from Ling, he was cut on the hand. Officer Ettrich, of the Tenth Precinct, swore that Ling admitted having stabbed Werbetz, and said, "You can only hang me anyhow." The jury rendered a verdict against Ling, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Gilbert yesterday appointed Abraham S. Tappen Receiver of the estate of the late Neil Dougherty.

Henry Jackson, of Degraw street and Utica avenue, was yesterday sentenced to two months' imprisonment for cruelly beating his wife.

Charges were preferred before the Board of Excise yesterday by Oliver Cotter, of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches, against nine saloon-keepers for violation of the Sunday law.

The wife of John Schaffer, of No. 114 Walton street, was taken sick with small-pox a few days ago, and yesterday the Police attempted to remove her to the hospital. The husband resisted the officers and was arrested.

An extensive revival of religion is in progress in East New-York, which was begun during the week of prayer, and is still continued. A similar awakening is also going on in Zion's Church, (colored,) in the Eastern District.

An attempt was made at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to enter the store of Hall & Mormahan, at St. Mark's place and Washington avenue, by removing a panel from the door. The barking of a dog inside the store awakened Mr. Hall, and frightened the burglars away.

Rev. W. H. Reid, formerly Rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, has accepted a call from the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Atonement. Resolutions have been passed by the former church expressing the regards of the membership for their late Rector.

Coroner Simms yesterday held an inquest in the case of Samuel Elliott, who was killed in the Brooklyn Whitelead Works Dec. 25 by the falling of the elevator. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the company put up printed placards warning persons from getting on the elevator.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Controller reports that the receipts last year were $3,214,543 93, and disbursements $3,378,635 69.

A charge of highway robbery has been preferred against John Boatz and Charles Doen, the two men who were arrested in Newark for stealing two blankets from a wagon. George Selzer, the complainant, says that they attacked him on the night of the 7th inst. and robbed him of a watch and chain and $15 in money. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

The proposition of Rev. Father Hennessy, of St. Patrick's Church, in Jersey City, to hand over his parochial schools to the charge of the Board of Education on certain conditions, was discussed last night, but up to a late hour no decision had been arrived at. The committee to which the matter had been referred, reported adversely, with the exception of one member, Mr. McGrath.

The United States Watch Company, whose factory is located at Marion, N. J., are involved in financial difficulties. For some time past they have been unable to pay their hands, and in lieu of money gave them orders on different tradesmen for whatever they might need. In this way the company has become indebted to grocers, coal dealers, clothiers, dry-goods merchants, and others in Jersey City to the amount of more than $60,000, and their creditors have commenced actions against them for the recovery of the money. There is a prospect that the company will go into bankruptcy.

John Doyle, a well-known resident of Jersey City, and formerly a detective in the Police Department, died suddenly Sunday night at his residence, No. 281 Grove street, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased was thirty-nine years old, and served as a volunteer in the Second New-Jersey Regiment during the war. He gained great notoriety about two and a half years ago by his trial with Chief of Police McWilliams for alleged complicity in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank, for which the burglars Proctor, Denin, and Foley are now serving terms in State Prison. It was charged at the time that McWilliams and Doyle, who was then a detective, arranged all the plans to rob the bank and guaranteed the burglars the protection of the Police. They were tried twice, but the jury failed to agree.

RULES FOR THE PROVISION TRADE.

The Special Committee of the Produce Exchange on Lard and Provision Rules met yesterday, but did not complete the work of adopting the code of rules presented for their consideration. The principle rules adopted were Nos. 1 and 2, of which the following are the salient points: Rule 1 provides that two public calls shall be made each day on mess pork, lard, and box meats, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Exchange; the first offer to buy or sell at a given price shall be accepted before subsequent offers at similar rates might be placed. No dealings or bids shall be for a smaller quantity than 250 barrels mess pork; 250 tierces lard, and 100 boxes dry-salt meats. Deliveries of lard or provisions on contract must be of the packing of the standard season current at the time of delivering, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract. Verbal contracts, when satisfactorily proved, shall have the same standing as written contracts. Rule 2 declares that either party to a contract, prior to or upon signing the same, shall have the right to call an original margin of $2 per tierce on lard, and $1 per barrel on pork, and either party may call for margins to meet variations in the market, of not less than one-quarter of a cent per pound on lard, and fifty cents per barrel on pork. All margins on contracts shall be deposited in one of such trust companies, State, or national banks as may have been designated for this purpose by the New-York Produce Exchange. When margins are called before 3 P. M. they must be deposited before 12 M. next day. In case of failure of any bank or trust company in which such margins have been deposited, it shall be the loss of the party to whom it may be found to be due, taking the average price of like deliveries on the day such bank or trust company failed as a basis of settlement. The remainder of the rule provides for the method of paying margins, and in case the two parties do not agree as to the amount due on a margin receipt, either of them may refer the matter to the Committee on Lard or Provisions.

PROGRESS OF WORK AT THE PARK.

The mild season has greatly facilitated the labors now in progress at Central Park. The small lake has been drained, and the bottom of it is being thoroughly cleaned. Transverse ditches are being cut across it, and the muck removed by wheelbarrows to be deposited as a fertilizer on other parts of the park. The work is necessarily slow, as the Commissioners, like every one else, feeling the hard times, are employing only about fifty men, but they expect to complete this enterprise and have the larger pond also cleaned before Summer. The new bridge is now completed; it leads from the Museum grounds over the equestrian way to the archway under the drive. It is of iron, with abutments of granite, and the soil used for the slope leading to it has been entirely taken from the lake. There are now eight sea lions at the Park, and they have been removed from the small tank on the north side of the Museum to the large artificial pond at the south end, where the water-fowl formerly were, and this gives them a fine opportunity of remaining on land or water, as they please. An attempt to rob the Casino was made a few nights ago, but was frustrated by the vigilance of the persons in charge. The dairy, which is closed and deserted, was entered on the same night, and probably by the same gang, who, however, found nothing to reward their pains, as all articles of value had been removed. The young lions, who are now about two months old, are growing finely; their foster mother has been changed, the little terrier being too small to give them sufficient nourishment, and a large black mongrel has been substituted. Some new animals are expected at the Park shortly, among others a white camel with two humps, which will be the only one of the kind in the country.

THE MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMISSION.

Hon. William M. Evarts, Chairman of the Municipal Reform Commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, said yesterday that the business of the commission had not advanced far enough yet to warrant any publication of its proceedings, everything thus far having been of a purely informal character. Sidney De Kay, Esq., the Secretary of the commission, says that each member of the commission has had a special matter referred to him, and that all the subjects will require careful consideration, so that it will probably be several weeks before any reports of importance will be made. The commission has arranged to meet at the Bar Association Building at 10:30 o'clock A. M. every Saturday until its labors are completed, but all the sessions are to be private for the present.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. John Hartley, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Surgeon Alexander B. Hasson, United States Army, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of the United States District Court for Connecticut, is at the St. James Hotel.

Chief Justice Sanford E. Church and Judge Theodore Miller, of the Court of Appeals, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; B. G. Jayne, of Ithaca, and M. E. Ingalls, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅜ ℘ cent, which is ⅝ ℘ cent below the Bank of England rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is 3¼ ℘ cent. Consols, 93 9-16 for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 107¾; new 5s, 105⅛. Erie Railway shares, 14¼.

3 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for money, and 93¾ for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 9-16 for money, and 93 13-16 for the account.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18c. Rentes, 65f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,000 bales, of which 2,700 bales were American. Cotton to arrive weaker, free sellers at Saturday night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, at 6 3-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 59s. ℘ cwt. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American. Sales of Middling Orleans, low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., January and February delivery, at 6 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, at 6⅝d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6¾d.

LONDON, Jan. 10—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 51s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. ℘ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Spanish Gold, 213½@214. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 7½@7 discount; short sight, 6@5½ discount. Sugar quiet and steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ℘ arroba; in gold, 6½@6¾ reals.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:54 | Moon rises..5:56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:38 | Gov. Island..8:27 | Hell Gate..9:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Jan. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wm. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hindoo, (Br.,) Mills, Hull, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.

Barks Eliza Sutton, (Br.,) Black, Cork, Ireland, for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ferraro Primo, (Ital.,) Murli, Lisbon, Dauro, Storey & Son; Liburma, (Norw.,) Gunnefsen, Belfast, Bochmann, Oerlein & Co.; Aalesund, (Norw.,) Schaae, Queenstown or Falmouth, Benham & Boysen; Atlantic, Laufars, Bridgetown, H. Towbridge's Sons; Niord, (Norw.,) Larsen, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Smith, Penarth Roads, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Ships Nimbus, Leonard, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Cleopatra, (Aust.,) Catangich, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Roanoke, (Br.,) Mehlman, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; C. R. Burgess, (Br.,) Mc Bride, London, Eng., C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Leona, Jordan, Corpus Christi, Texas, J. H. Brower; Robert Mohan, Phillips, Aquaria, St. Thomas, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Ellen, (Br.,) Main, Portland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Bessie E. Dickinson, Dickinson, St. Pierre, Martinique, Evans, Ball & Co.; Theresa, McGuire, Para, G. Amsinck & Co.; E. S. Beecham, Woodland, Norfolk or Baltimore, William Chalmers; Clara Woodhouse, Couse, Brazos Santiago, Texas, Woodhouse & Rudd; Ada Barker, Dobbin, Georgetown, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; Eva May, Andrews, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Fleurs Castle, (Br.,) Thomson, Shanghae Oct. 31, Foochow Nov. 6, Amoy 10th, Singapore 20th, Penang 22d, Suez, Dec. 11, Port Said 14th, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Jan. 3, lat. 35 N., lon. 50 W., passed a large American ship with a black ball painted in fore and main lower topsail, steering N. E.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Whitter, Bermuda 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Had strong W. and N.W. winds.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Jan. 3, via Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Baltic, (of Boston,) Taylor, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse. to Isaac Taylor. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Frolic, Bush, Manila June 23, and Batavia Oct. 8, with mdse. to Pray & Dickens. Anchored off the Highlands.

Bark Marryat, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Newcastle 77 ds., with mdse. to F. & H. W. Meyer. Nov. 24, lat. 44 16, lon. 30 52, encountered a heavy gale from W., lasting 12 hours, veering N.; lost and split an entire suit of sails.

Bark Lus, (of Brixham,) Oldrene, Bahia 40 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Dec. 5, lat. 11 15 S., lon. 36 54, spoke schr. Herbert J. Olive, of St. John, N. B., from Bahia, for New-York, 7 ds. out; Jan. 2, lat. 33 40, lon. 67 57, spoke schr. Josephine, from ——, for New-York.

Bark Germania, (Port.,) Pellica, Lisbon 31 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Elvina, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Reynal & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Sunnyside, (of Dundee,) Lindsay, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Johnston, Perry & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 14, in Lon. 32 45. Nov. 23, lat. 21 10 S., lon. 26 40 W., passed bark Blanche How, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston. Dec. 10, lat. 12 31, lon. 30 01, a Swedish bark, showing signal letters H. G. P. F., bound S. 11th, lat. 8 53, lon. 31 31, bark Matador (Ger.,) do.

Brig O. Blanchard, (of Jersey,) Lebrocq, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Anchored in Lower Bay.

Brig Perces Hinckley, Small, Alicante 59 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Simpson, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 20.

Schr. Cephas Starratt, (of Rockland,) Babbidge, Progresso 24 ds., with hemp to Theband Brothers—vessel to B. T. Metcalf. Left in port schr. Potosi Mg., schr. H. Means disch'g.

Schr. Irvine, (of Eastport,) Ferry, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Manuel R. Cuza, (of Port Jefferson,) Baytes, Charleston 4 ds., with phosphate to Williams, Blake & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Rosalie, Johnson, of and from Nassau 8 ds., with logwood to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. W. H. Phare, Edwards, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Sons—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Addie, Walton, Hamilton, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Randall, Portland.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Newport.

Schr. Willie S. Swift, Allen, Portland, for Virginia.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Cashman, Bristol.

Schr. H. W. Pierce, Pierce, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. David Currie, Darrell, Boston.

Schr. Neponset, Perore, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Benjamin T. Crocker, Hardy, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Anna S. Murch, Snow, Fall River.

Schr. Emma L. C. Windsor, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Demory Gray, Brewster, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Twilight, Robinson, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. George R. Vreeland, Vanclief, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Elias Moore, Lewis, Baltimore, with corn to Lane & Son.

Schr. Lizzie Hindman, ——, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Van Gilder, Van Gilder, Baltimore.

Schr. William Young, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Nadab, Cheney, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Hyer, Baltimore.

Schr. John M. Fisk, Robinson, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED—Barks Slobada, for Cork; Nevsrunk, for Matanzas; brig Emma Dean, for Porto Cabello.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA, Jan. 6.—The schr. Robert Palmer, Denison, master, out 5 ds. from Savannah, bound to South America, was spoken Dec. 30 off the west end of the island. All well.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 21.—Entered, schr. James Warren, Drisko, Jacksonville.

Cld. Dec. 27, brigantine Florence, Burns, Charleston, schr. Jas. W. Drury, Snow, Savannah.

Dec. 30, schr. James Warren, Drisko, Jacksonville; bark Cornelea, Christensea, Doboy, Ga.

ST. GEORGES, Bermuda, Dec. 21.—Entered schr. Tost. J. Lankester, Hunter, New-York, in distress, bound to Europe.

Cld. Dec. 28, ship Tyro, Hilton, St. John, N. B.

Jan. 1, brigantines G. P. Sherwood, Turner, New-York; Rover, White, Brunswick, Ga.

CARDENAS, Jan. 7.—Arr. bark Roving Sailor, Bryant, Cardiff; brig Jeremiah, Ford, Androssan.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 5.—Arr. schr. Elwood, Burton, Jarvis, Aspinwall; Jan. 6, schr. Hattie G. McFarland, McFarland, Swansea.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamer Geo. Shattuck, (Br.,) Guilford, St. Pierre; Jan. 10, steamer Bermuda, Cleaver, Portland.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Arr. brig R. W. Messer, Hewitt, Cardiff; Jan. 9, steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York.

Sld. Jan. 8, steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; barks Crimea, (Br.,) Glover, Pensacola; Nueva Barreras, (Span.,) Santos, Savannah; American, (Span.,) Toxonera, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, Jan. 8.—Arr. bark S. W. Holbrook, Mitchell, Philadelphia.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 6.—Arr. ship Herald, Gardner, Boston.

SAGUA, Jan. 6.—Arr. bark Jose R. Lopez, McDonald, Inagua.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sld. Brimiga, Carlo R., Edina, George Hurlbut, D. W. Chapman, Kate Upham, Formosa, Brazos, Fleetwing, Tonsbergkus, Andrew Jackson, Lyna, Australia, Capt. Weidermann; Lina, Otto and Antoine, Vesta, Capt. Grunde; asailli, Alfred, Julia Lingley, C. Jones, Henry Knight, Yarra Yarra, Giles Loring, W. H. Jordan, Argonaut, Capt. Olsen; Aristides, Abraham, B. Hilton, Lois, Eva C. Yates.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Osvaldo, Espana, Dora S. Prindall, Sophia R. Luhrs.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Wenkita, Mary A. Drury.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., brig Rhone, at Nieuwediep, leaky.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Romola, at Milford, Lussignano, Cordova, and Fredco.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—The White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Jan. 2, for Liverpool, passed Fastnet Rock light at 9:30 this forenoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—The steam-ship Kenilworth sld. yesterday for Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 10.—The steam-ship Erin, Andrews, of the National Line, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. off the Isle of Wight at noon to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Vashti R. Gates, Pensacola, for Providence, with lumber, put into Key West Jan. 10, leaking.

Schr. J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Galveston, for Providence, put into Key West Jan. 10 to repair sails.

Schr. Addie Walton, Hamilton, Portland, for Philadelphia, which was ashore Dec. 25 on Goshen Reef, completed her repairs at New-London and sld. this (10th) morning for destination. About one thousand dollars were expended on her.

Schr. Emma L. Porter (before reported ashore on Chatham Bar) has been hove round head off shore. From 75 to 100 tons of coal have been thrown overboard. If the weather proves favorable she may be got off, but if the win' hauls to the eastward with a heavy sea she cannot be saved. The tide ebbs and flows in her. Chatham, Mass., Jan. 10.—A contract has been made by parties here to get the schooner Emma L. Porter, from Baltimore, for Boston, (above reported ashore,) afloat and deliver her at Boston or some other port most convenient for fifty per cent. on the vessel and cargo.

THE
BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
5th Avenue and 50th Street,
Is now Open for the Reception of Guests.
GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

RUPTURE

By Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment, the dangers of rupture and the dreadful injuries from the use of trusses are at once removed, and the patient saved from their eventual horrifying results, some of which are nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of energy, physical incapacity, impotency, and many other affections which make life miserable. During treatment the patient can exercise freely or perform any labor. Terms moderate. Those from the country can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. Books, with photograph likenesses of cases before and after treatment, mailed for 10 cents. The office of

Dr. SHERMAN,
is No. 1 ANN ST., opposite Herald Office.